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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY APRIL 6, 1917

大正四年三月廿七日

10 CENTS

U. S. SENATE APPROVES PRESIDENT'S WAR RESOLUTION BY 82 VOTES AGAINST 6! Four Opposing It Give Pledge of Loyal Support If Hostilities Begun!

BULGARIAN REVOLT ON RUSSIAN LINES THOUGHT POSSIBLE

Miliukoff Holds Great In-
fluence from Long Ex-
ile in Country

AEROS TELL STORY

Drop Pamphlets to Counter-
act Misrepresentations
Of Government

RUSSIA'S ENERGY

Concentrate On Filling Up
Army to Meet Threat-
ened Invasion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 4.—Reuter's corre-
spondent at French headquarters in
Macedonia states that, in view of
the misrepresentations made by the
Bulgarian and German Governments,
concerning the Russian Revolution,
French aviators have dropped pam-
phlets in the Bulgarian lines, stat-
ing the facts and calling on the Bul-
garians to imitate the example of
Russia and shake off the German in-
fluence, which is leading Bulgaria
to destruction. It would not be
very surprising if the events in
Russia led to a reaction in Bul-
garia, where M. Miliukoff, the pre-
sent Russian Minister for Foreign
Affairs, spent many years in exile
and enjoys great influence.

The Petrograd correspondent of
the Daily Chronicle states that
M. Guchkov, Minister of War,
in an address points out that
the enemy are preparing for a
vigorous offensive on the Russian
front. He emphasises the needs of
the active army for fresh contingents
of recruits and instructs Commanders
and Governors to comb out all men
except those engaged in indispens-
able occupations in the rear and
train them rapidly for service at the
front.

Petrograd, April 4.—Six Social-
Democratic members of the Duma
received an enthusiastic welcome,
yesterday, on their arrival from exile
in Siberia.

River Stokhod Forced After 13 Gas-Waves

Russians Lose Heavily, But Cap-
ture 3 Rows of Austrian
Trenches At Rafalova

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 4.—(By wireless).
—A Russian official communique re-
ports: We threw back the enemy,
who temporarily had occupied
trenches in the regions southward of
Illuket and southward of Krevu.
The enemy heavily bombarded
defending the passages across the
River Stokhod, in the region of
Stchervitchie and Gelsenin station
and discharged thirteen gas-waves.
Pressing back our troops, the Ger-
mans crossed the Stokhod, north-
eastward of Gelsenin. In retreating
across the Stokhod, some of our
detachments lost heavily.

We occupied three rows of Aus-
trian trenches, six miles westward of
Rafalova. We frustrated an at-
tempt made by the Bulgarians to
cross the Georgiev branch of the
Danube.

ROYAL JEWELS GUARDIAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 31.—Major-
General Sir George Younghusband
has been appointed Keeper of the
Jewel House at the Tower, in suc-
cession to General Sir Arthur
Wynne, who has resigned.

French Carry Series Of Strong Positions Along 13 Kilometers

Capture Many More Villages;
At St. Quentin Suburbs; Haig
Takes Metz-en-Couture

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 4.—The official com-
munique issued yesterday evening
reported: East and west of the
Somme, after a violent artillery pre-
paration, we attacked the enemy's
position, south of the line Castres-
Essigny-Benay, from Epine-de-
Dallon to the Oise and attained our
objective. Despite desperate resist-
ance, we carried a series of strong
points on a front of thirteen
kilometers, which were solidly
organised and held by large forces.
We captured the Epine-de-Dallon,
the villages of Dallon, Giffecourt
and Cerizy and several heights south
of Urvillers.

South of the River Ailette, we con-
tinued to make progress in the region
of Laffaux, of which town we hold
the south and north-western out-
skirts. We also carried Vauveny
and gained a footing west and
north of that village.

Our batteries caught a column of
German troops on the march to-
wards Lauffaux Mill. The enemy
violently bombarded Rheims, in
which town they threw over 2,000
shells and killed several civilians.
The communique this afternoon
reported: We continued to advance,
east and west of the Somme, along
the entire front attacked by us
yesterday. Our reconnaissances
pushed forward beyond Dallon, as
far as the south-western suburb of
St. Quentin.

We reached the southern edge of
Grugies, north-east of Cauchy. We
entirely captured the village of Moy,
on the Oise, on our right. The
enemy's artillery violently reacted,
notably in the region of Essigny.

The fight continued south of the
Ailette, as far as the village of
Laffaux, into which we penetrated,
despite the obstinate resistance of
the enemy, who are defending them-
selves foot by foot. Our fire smashed
up German counter-attacks
south of Vauveny, inflicting heavy
losses on the enemy.

Haig Holds Gains
London, April 4.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reported this even-
ing: A determined attempt made
by the enemy, last night, to recover
the guns captured on Monday, failed
and all six were brought in.

We captured the village of Metz-
en-Couture, taking some prisoners.
Fighting continues eastward of the
village and in the neighborhood of
Havincourt Wood.

Five of our aeroplanes are missing.
Our captures, south-east of Arras,
on Monday, now total 270 prisoners,
17 machine-guns and four trench-
mortars.

AUSTRIA FOR PEACE ON BEFORE THE WAR BASIS

Tokio, April 4.—A London tele-
gram states:—The Minister for
Foreign Affairs of Austria has
clearly stated that if the status of
the state of Austria is allowed to
remain the same, the Austrian
Government is quite willing to
accept negotiations for peace at any
moment.

Admiral A.M. Knight Heads Asiatic Fleet

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE
Manila, April 5.—The flag of
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, U. S. N.,
was hauled down on the Flagship
Brooklyn yesterday. Admiral Winter-
halter was relieved of the command
of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, by Admiral
Austin M. Knight. The usual salute
of 17 guns was fired saluting Admiral
Winterhalter's flag, and 17 guns when
Admiral Knight's flag was hoisted.

'Come On In, Boys, The Water's Fine!'



—Brown, in Chicago Daily News

Dutch Bread Ration 9 Ounces Per Head

Yet General Situation So Critical
Agricultrists Cannot Be
Spared From Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 31.—The daily
bread ration in Holland is now nine
ounces for each person.

The Hague, March 31.—In the
Chamber, yesterday, in reply to an
interpellation regarding the granting
of leave to soldiers, for agricultural
purposes, the Minister of War said
that the general situation was such
that there could be no question of
leave on a large scale.

Francis Wilson, Famed American Comedian, Is A Visitor In Shanghai

Shanghai is being honored for the
next day or two by the presence of
Francis Wilson, who, for many years,
has held first place in the hearts of
American theater goers as a comed-
ian and light opera star. Mr. Wilson,
who also is an author of note, is
merely out for pleasure and sight-
seeing. He is accompanied by Mrs.
Wilson and they are stopping at the
Astor House. They have already
visited Japan, the Philippines and
Hongkong and go from here to Nan-
king, Peking, Mukden, Korea and
thence back to Japan after which
they will board ship for the States.

They report that they are having
the time of their lives and are
babbling with enthusiasm over
everything they have seen. Last
night they went to a Chinese theater
and being introduced to the manage-
ment were taken behind the scenes
and made acquainted with the prin-
cipal Chinese actors.

Mr. Wilson, who is a Philadelphian
by birth, started his career as a minstrel
and later went into straight comedy
at the old Chestnut Street Theater,
where he subsequently appeared as
Cool in "London Assurance," after-
wards joining Annie Pixley. He made
his start in comic opera as Sir Joseph
Porter in "Pinafore" and then became
leading comedian of the McCaull
Opera Co. He created the role of
Cadeaux in Erminie at the Casino,
New York, and this became one of
his most famous roles. The best re-
membered of his subsequent appear-
ances are those connected with "The
Merry Monarch," "The Lion Tamer,"
"The Little Corporal," "Cyrano de
Bergerac," "The Strollers," "Half a
King," "The Toreador," "Cousin Billy,"
"When Knights Were Bold" and "The
Bachelor's Baby."

Francis Wilson is almost as well-
known in America as an author and
playwright as he is as a comedian. He
was a lifelong friend of Eugene Field
and indeed wrote a tender and beau-
tiful life of the poet. He also wrote a
life of Joseph Jefferson, and has
written a number of plays, including
"The Magic Ring," "The Bachelor's
Baby," "Captain January" and
"Dolly Waters."

American Company, S. V. C., Gives Captain S. A. Ransom An Enthusiastic Send-Off

Dr. S. A. Ransom, the popular and
esteemed Captain of the American
Co., S.V.C., left Shanghai yesterday
afternoon for a well-earned vacation
in the United States just on the hour
that the news was received in town
that the Senate by 82 votes to 6 had
passed the resolution declaring that
a state of war exists between the
United States and Germany.

The only special significance
attaching to the two facts is that Dr.
Ransom goes home chiefly to see his
son graduate in June from West
Point, and, in case of war, to offer
his services to the government.

He was accorded a very enthu-
siastic farewell from the American
community and more especially from
the American Co., S.V.C. His tender,
the Alexandra, was timed to leave
the Customs Jetty at five o'clock in
the afternoon for the Shinyu Maru
and shortly before that hour the
American Co.—sixty strong—parad-
ed on the Foreshore to say "Au
Revoir" to the departing officer.

The men lined up in uniform
under Acting Capt. A. H. Swan and
First Lieut. R. K. Hykes and after
an inspection by Capt. Ransom and
the general salute, Capt. Ransom,
addressing the men, said that it was
very difficult for him to say how

RESCUE NINETEEN MORE FROM ALNWICK CASTLE

116 Have Now Been Saved, 15
Have Died And 25 Are
Still Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 4.—Reuter's Agency
announces that another boat belong-
ing to the Union Castle Line s.s.
Albwick Castle has been picked up
and the survivors, numbering nine-
teen and including the Captain,
Chief Engineer, doctor and purser,
landed at New York. Altogether,
116 persons have been saved, fifteen
have died and twenty-five are
missing.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Apr. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Apr. 14
Per C.M. s.s. China, Apr. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China, Apr. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 19
Per F.M. s.s. Colombia, Apr. 28
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 22

TALK OF £100,000,000 U.S. GIFT TO FRANCE

To Rank As Repayment For As-
sistance During Ameri-
can Revolution

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 4.—Reuter's Agency
is informed that the United States
will probably make a free gift of,
possibly, £100,000,000 to France, to be
considered as repayment of the
financial assistance rendered by
France in the American Revolution,
1776-82.

TWO MORE AMERICAN TOURING PARTIES HERE

Shanghai hotels are again jammed
to their hospitable portals. Two more
American touring parties, one di-
rected by the Raymond-Whitcomb agency
and the other by the Collier-Miller
Co., arrived yesterday and will spend
the next day or two seeing the sights
of Shanghai, visiting the shops and
kicking about our (to them) weird
and inexplicable exchange and cur-
rency prestidigitations. Both parties
left S.S. Francisco on the Shinyu
Maru on February 21 and they had
been on the Shinyu ever since until
the big liner dropped them in Shang-
hai yesterday. They go from here to
Nanking, thence to Peking, Man-
churia, Korea and then back to Japan.
On May 8, they will board the Korea
Maru at Yokohama for the trip home.

Schenck Is Involved In Big Graft Scandal

Court's Report in Case Of Aus-
trian Minister of Justice
Is Tampered With

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, April 4.—According
to Berlin newspapers, the profiteer-
ing case which has caused the re-
signation of Baron Schenck, the
Austrian Minister of Justice, is
developing into an important polit-
ical affair. It transpires that the
report of the court of enquiry into
the case was actually altered by
several Ministers, without the know-
ledge of the Court. The Vorwaerts
says that the Austrian Minister of
War has also resigned.

COMMITTEES TO ADVISE ON WAR CRIPPLES' WORK

British Labor Minister Arranges
Training And Employment
Of Disabled Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 4.—The Ministry of
Labor, in conjunction with the War
Pensions Statutory Committee, is
establishing trade advisory com-
mittees, of equal numbers of em-
ployers and representatives of the
workpeople, in the principal trades,
to advise concerning training and
employment of disabled soldiers
within these trades. The establish-
ment of these committees is intend-
ed to ensure that schemes for the
training of disabled men shall be fully
considered by the interests concern-
ed.

Week's British Losses Of Trading-Ships, 31

13 Under 1,600 Tons; 17 Escape
From Attack; Total Arriv-
als 2,281, Sailings 2,399

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 4.—The Admiralty
announces that the number of
merchants arriving at ports of the
United Kingdom last week
totalled 2,281 and the sailings 2,399.

Ships over 1,600 tons sunk num-
bered 18 and under 1,600 tons, 13.
Unsuccessfully attacked, 17. Fish-
ing-vessels sunk, 6.

The Weather

Fine weather, with variable and
moderate breezes. The maximum
temperature recorded yesterday was
55.1 and the minimum 51.3, the
figures for the corresponding day
last year being respectively 60.8 and
54.0.

MEASURE IN HOUSE; NEWS OF DECISION IS EXPECTED TODAY

Hitchcock, Convert to War
Proposal, Introduces
The Motion

INSIDE KNOWLEDGE

Has Proved Impossibility
Of Maintaining Arm-
ed Neutrality

TO LINK NAVIES

Washington Takes Steps To
Secure Working Agree-
ment With Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, April 4.—The Senate, by
82 votes to 6, has passed a resolution
to the effect that a state of war
exists between the United States
and Germany. The measure will be
taken to the House of Representatives,
tomorrow, where its passage is con-
fidently expected.

The speeches made in the Senate
were characterized by the resolute
tone of the utterances made in the
resolution's support.

Conversion of Hitchcock
The Hon. G. M. Hitchcock (Dem.),
the introducer of the motion, in a
striking speech, declared his conver-
sion. He recalled his previous bitter
opposition to the United States entering
the war, notwithstanding the over-
whelming demand of the people and
the view of the majority of Congress.

He had besought the President to
adhere to armed neutrality, but in-
formation in the possession of Pres-
ident Wilson rendered that impos-
sible. He dwelt on the high-minded
purpose inspiring President Wilson's
declaration of war and insisted that
the United States is not influenced in
the least by desire to acquire terri-
tory, recover an indemnity, or settle
any historic grudge. "The time for
discussion has passed and the time
for action arrived."

The Hon. C. A. Swanson (Dem.),
said: "The issue is whether we
accept war or object cowardly sub-
mission."

Lodge Urges Seizing Ships
Senator Henry C. Lodge (Dem.),
in an eloquent speech, urged the
seizure of German merchantmen
lying in American ports, to replace
the ships sunk by German sub-
marines. He appealed for the sink-
ing of political differences, urged
universal military service and ex-
pressed the hope that it would be
possible to send 10,000 regulars to
Europe, in order that the United
States' flag should at least be un-
furled in the fields of France.

"The worst of all wars is a feeble
war. If we fight at all, we must
fight for all we are worth."

Senator Lodge's speech was loudly
cheered.

Four senators, who followed,
announced their intention to vote
against the resolution, but pledged
their support for war, once it was
begun.

Plan to Link Navies
Washington, April 3.—The Navy
Department announces that steps
have been taken with a view to a
working agreement between the
American navy and the navies of
the Entente.

The Cabinet has considered plans
to raise a large war loan by popular
subscription.

The Senate had to adjourn, owing
to a technical objection raised by
the pacifist, Senator Robert M. La
Follette, but the Democrat leaders
decided to hold continuous sittings
on Wednesday till the Administra-
tion resolution has been ratified.

Colonel Roosevelt called at White
House, today, to congratulate Pres-
ident Wilson on his speech. He
reiterated his wish to raise a divi-

ion of American troops for service in France.

Tighten Blockade Immediately

London, April 4.—An immediate tightening of the blockade is regarded as probable, in consequence of the intervention of America.

Though the vast potentialities of American aid to the Allies are appreciated, the uppermost feeling produced by President Wilson's speech is one of deep emotion at his moral endorsement of the Allies' cause, in a noble and moving utterance, which, like the voice of humanity, has awakened the conscience of the world to realize, namely, that the fight is between systems of government and not a quarrel between peoples.

President Wilson's speech, which is compared to Lincoln's most notable utterance, is variously described as a new Declaration of Rights, as a new gospel in the governance of mankind and as a fitting sequel to the Russian Revolution. Both events are bound to have the profoundest influence on the destinies of nations.

Ignore Hohenzollerns

Some papers regard the speech as clinching the arguments for the policy which has lately been much advocated; namely, no peace with the Hohenzollerns.

The Daily Chronicle hopes that the Allies will now officially declare such a policy.

The Daily Mail remarks: "For the security of the world, the Germans must be freed. The despots who have inoculated them with a passion for slaughter and cruelty must be removed."

The Daily Telegraph says: "We take President Wilson to mean that the United States will only conclude peace with the German people when they have abandoned the inhumanities practised by their present regime of intrigues and desperadoes."

The entire Entente Press hails as an event of epoch-making significance President Wilson's decision and agrees that his speech will go down in history as a most memorable utterance.

Great Joy in France

Paris, April 3.—President Wilson's speech has joyed Paris. Crowds besieged the newspaper kiosks and struggled for glimpses of the tapes in the cafes.

There were great demonstrations outside American buildings. Similar scenes occurred in the cities in the provinces.

Le Figaro says: "Today marks the moment when the whole world grasps the fact that it is impossible to live freely on the earth side by side with Germany and her powerful army."

Le Gaulois remarks that President Wilson's decision is an overwhelming one for the enemy and a most significant one for those defending freedom.

Le Matin refers to President Wilson as a great citizen and thorough statesman, who, despite snares and obstacles, has succeeded in bringing a hundred millions free citizens to cast their goods and persons into the fray for the triumph of right against absolutism and militarism.

Final Warning to Germany

Le Petit Parisien says that America joining the war on the morrow of the Russian Revolution is a final warning to the German people, if, indeed, the latter are capable of understanding this mighty double lesson.

M. Pichon, a former Minister for Foreign Affairs, writing in Le Petit Journal, says that America will bring to those fighting the leprosy which is corroding Europe and which threatens to spread over the world, their invincible strength, credit, commercial and industrial resources, fleet and army and great moral power. From today, the days of the death-scattering mad beasts are numbered.

Seals Democratic Alliance

Rome, April 4.—La Tribuna says that the entrance of America seals definitely the character of the world-

war as that of a democratic alliance against an autocratic alliance.

Le Journal d'Italia remarks that the step taken by America means that the world conflict can only be settled by the triumph of the principles of nationalities, equality of States and the liberties of all, all of which are fundamental principles which the Central Powers desire to crush and persist in declining to recognise.

Sensation in Russia

Petrograd, April 4.—The news of President Wilson's decision has caused a great sensation. Speakers explained its significance to crowds of troops and civilians, amid wild cheers.

Prof. L.H. Bailey's Visit To Nanking Stirs New Interest In Forestry

Special Correspondent of The Press

Nanking, April 4.—Professor L. H. Bailey, ex-director of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, has been in Nanking since Monday. A reception was given in his honor on Monday afternoon. In the evening he was the guest of honor at a big banquet given by the Cornell Chinese returned students.

On Tuesday he visited various places of interest including the University of Nanking, the Government Normal College, the Waterways Engineering College, the Colonisation and Reforestation work on Purple Mountain, the Ming Tombs, the First Provincial Forestry Station, the Examination Halls and in the late afternoon he addressed a large gathering of gentry and officials under the auspices of the Colonisation Association.

On Wednesday morning he visited the First Provincial Agricultural School of Kiangsu. In addition to the address under the care of the Colonisation Association, he addressed the students of the University of Nanking and of the Provincial Agricultural School.

Dean Bailey is one of the most noted visitors Nanking has had the pleasure of entertaining for a long time, and his visit was especially significant in view of the great interest in agriculture, forestry and colonisation work in Nanking, where the University of Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry, the First Provincial Agricultural School, the Colonisation Association and the recently established Provincial Forestry Station are all doing distinctive and much needed work along their respective lines.

While in Nanking, Dean Bailey was the guest of Mr. J. E. Williams, Vice-President of the University. He left on the afternoon train, via T.P.R., for Nanchow, Northern Anhui.

Japan Traders Uneasy About Chinese Tariff

Believe, If Raised, It Will Result In Closing Down Certain Industries

Reader's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 5.—The business interests which have been supporting the Government, especially in its policy of friendship to China, have begun to feel uneasy in connection with the Government's attitude that it is likely to consent to the raising of the tariff in China to an effective five per cent. for such a step, it is believed, will ultimately cause certain industries in Japan to close down. Dis-satisfaction is growing among influential business men.

ALLEGED OPIUM SQUEEZE

Reader's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 5.—A number of Shanghai merchants have telegraphed to the Central Government, pointing out that the Government is paying Tls. 8,200 per chest of opium in purchasing the opium stocks, whereas they allege that the opium merchants only receive Tls. 5,700, the remainder going to the negotiators of the deal. The merchants, in strong terms, demand the cancellation of the contract and a thorough investigation.

British Supreme Court

Council and Waterworks Co.

In the British Supreme Court yesterday the case of the Shanghai Municipal Council against the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., again came up, Sir Haviland de Saumarez being on the bench. Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendants.

Mr. McNeill said that on the return day of the case his Lordship referred the matter into chambers for the settlement of the terms of agreement for reference. Those terms had now been settled by his Lordship, and he would hand a copy thereof in, together with the notes of agreement between counsel. The documents referred to are as follows:—

Agreement Between Counsel

(1) That the agreement for reference contained in addition to the questions settled by the Judge in Chambers (of which a copy is attached) a provision that the plaintiffs shall deliver to the defendants within ten days from the date of the agreement, a statement of their contentions on such questions, and that within ten days after delivery of such statement the defendants shall deliver to the plaintiffs their answer.

(2) That the agreement for reference shall contain formal clauses as to procedure and the like.

(3) It is recorded that clauses 6 and 7 of the draft agreement have been eliminated upon the understanding that the contracts of the defendants are invariably made with the individual consumer or with the landlord of a number of consumers in the same building and in the latter case the total rate charged to the landlord in any month is the sum of the rates that would have been charged to each individual consumer for that month, the only difference being that in the latter case the landlord makes himself responsible for the payment of the rates.

Questions for Arbitrators

1.—(a) On what principle is the schedule to the agreement of July 1, 1905, to be applied to consumers of water in buildings erected since the date of the said agreement?

(b) Are the rates of three and four per cent on rentals, which the Company claims to charge as above mentioned, in accordance with such principle?

(c) If "No," what rates are chargeable by the Company in respect of water supplied to the aforesaid premises?

2.—Does the said agreement include any and which of the following, that is to say: (a) urinals, (b) water closets, (c) private fire hydrants?

If "Yes," what rates are the Company entitled to charge for such supply?

3.—Does the expression "ordinary domestic purposes" as used in clause 5 of the said agreement include any and what supply of water for other than trade purposes to premises occupied as offices, and being an entire building or an entire part of a building?

4.—In the event of the arbitrators awarding that the supply of water for any of the purposes or to any of the premises mentioned in the preceding questions is to be charged for by meter, what conditions, if any, is the Company entitled to impose as to the use of water in connection with its use for water closets or urinals.

Mr. McNeill asked his Lordship to make an order that the dispute be referred to arbitration on the questions above referred to.

Mr. Macleod had no objection, and the order was accordingly made. Mr. McNeill then applied for costs. His Lordship—I shall make no order as to costs.

Mr. Macleod—The action is practically at an end, and I suggest that the costs might be costs in the arbitration.

His Lordship—No, I don't think so. I think this is a matter in which I shall make no order, the reason being that the parties to the arbitration were unable, without the assistance of the Court, to settle the terms. The Court had to settle them for them, and as they were not able to come to an agreement I am not prepared to assign blame on either one or the other. There will be no order as to costs.

News Brevities

On Sunday, March 26 (Russian Calendar) or April 8, at 11 a.m., a memorial service will be held in the Orthodox Church, in memory of all those who fell gloriously in the struggle for liberty, and thanks to whose efforts a new era is dawning in the now free and democratic Russia. All members of the Russian Community are invited to attend. A meeting will be held at 5 p.m. on April 7 at the Russian Consulate to discuss and arrange for further action in connection with the memorial service.

Notice is given that the amendment in favor of a dividend of Tls. 1 per share carried at the meeting of shareholders of the Langkate Estates, held on March 28, must be confirmed at the formal meeting of the company in Sumatra, to be held on April 28.

Today is Arab Passover, or the eve of the Jewish Passover. From this morning, those who observe the ceremonies of this ancient festival will abstain from eating bread for 8 days. Services will be conducted in all the Synagogues through the week.

We are informed by the manager of the local branch of The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, that he has received a telegram from his Head Office in London informing him that the Directors will recommend, for the year ending December 30, 1916, at the forthcoming General Meeting, the following:—A final dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent less Income Tax on both "A" and "B" shares making 12½ per cent. To place to Reserve £50,000 (making that fund £600,000), £32,000 carried forward.

In the large advertisement for "Commander" Cigarettes, which appeared in last Sunday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS, it was stated that the flat packet contained 50 Cigarettes. This should have read "20."

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., will be held at the offices of Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co., 8 Peking Road, on Thursday, April 26.

The third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., will be held on April 25.

The Cathedral School Troop of Baden Powell Scouts are going into Camp at Easter at the Jessfield Park, for four days. Parents and friends of the movement are cordially invited to attend the display of scouting work to be given on Wednesday afternoon.

At a meeting of the directors of the Shanghai Pahanag Rubber Estate, Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of Tls. 0.10 per share, to be paid on the 23rd inst.

Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. B. M.'s Consul-General, made his official

call on the new Consul-General for France, M. A. Wilden, yesterday.

Mr. Bernard de St. Croix, elder son of Mr. F. A. de St. Croix, of Shanghai, has passed the qualifying examination for a Naval Cadetship and will enter the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in May next.

Miss Stinson's party has arrived at Hankow and is preparing to give an aviation exhibition at the Chinese race course there on April 7.

By special coach yesterday, Mr. John Jay Abbott of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago and Mr. H. R. Platt, attorney, left for Peking.

Amongst the passengers leaving for Great Britain yesterday, to offer their services, were Mr. A. M. Cobbett, of Messrs. Maitland and Co., and Mr. T. W. R. Wilson, of the Public Works Department, S. M. C.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Matthews, and Mr. E. C. Richards departed last night for Nanking by the I.-C. str. Luenho. Mr. A. W. Brankston left by the same steamer for Hankow.

The Artillery Company, S. V. C., went into camp at the Gordon Road Riding School last night and will remain there over the week end. Saturday night the company will entertain their guests and a fine program of music has already been arranged.

The Cathedral School broke up yesterday for the Easter Vacation and will not assemble again until April 16. During the past week Bishop Molony has taken a course of short addresses with the boys in the school chapel. He based his remarks upon the events of Holy Week. The School troop of B-P Scouts will go into camp at Jessfield Park on Monday morning and will remain there until the following Thursday. Scoutmaster Macdonald will be in charge and will be assisted by A. S. M. Etheridge and the Rev. A. J. S. Stearn.

Bishop Molony will preach at St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, on Sunday evening. The little church in Broadway is showing plenty of life under the energetic leadership of Chaplain A. J. S. Stearn. The social life of the congregation is being well looked after and a program of socials has been arranged that should prove a great success in every way. On April 12, there is to be a whist drive and on the 23rd of the same month a concert will be given. A tennis club has been formed in connection with the church and for the present a hard court is being made on land lying off Ward Road. It is hoped that the court will be ready by the beginning of May. Mr. Pote-Hunt is acting as treasurer and Mr. Strike as secretary.

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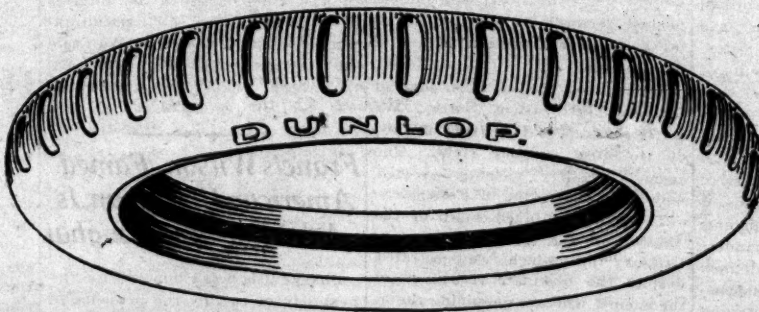
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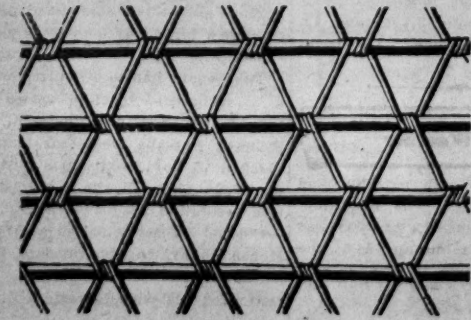
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CONTROLLER PUTS NATION ON HONOR

Details of Lord Devonport's System of Voluntary Rationing Now Issued

COMPULSION IS IN RESERVE

But Allowance Is Greatly In Excess of What the Germans Have Long Put Up With

The Food Controller has issued an important statement emphasizing the urgent need of economy in food.

Compulsory rationing is to be avoided if possible, and for the present Lord Devonport appeals to the public to limit its purchases of three staple foods as follows:—4lb of bread, 2½lb of meat, and ¾lb of sugar per head per week.

The following is the text of Lord Devonport's statement:

The necessity for some curtailment of the nation's food consumption is urgent. An amount sufficient for each individual requires, in consequence, to be stated.

The quantity indicated as being sufficient has been arrived at on no haphazard basis, but after full examination of the actual position of stocks immediately available or visible. Only by the adoption of, and working to, such an average apportionment will it be possible to maintain and adequate margin to meet, not only the actual situation, but contingencies which have to be allowed for.

The main factors taken into reckoning are exigencies as affecting freight and transport, and the necessity to curtail the nation's normal consumption so as to adjust it to the needs of the situation. The urgency of the position allows of no delay in informing the country of what is demanded of it. The public require and desire to have the need explained to them, and only by whole hearted co-operation on the part of all can the object in view be achieved.

The three most important staples of daily consumption are bread, meat, and sugar, and forethought for the sustenance of the population requires a decision as to whether compulsion is necessary to ensure an equitable distribution and conservation of available supplies. Compulsory rationing to a fixed quantity per head involves a very elaborate machinery, which in itself absorbs labor, and for that reason alone ought to be avoided unless absolutely necessary. Therefore, having carefully weighed the advantages and disadvantages, I have come to the conclusion that a voluntary system is preferable until further experience is gained, and meanwhile to rely on the nation's instinct of self-discipline.

The allowance indicated is based on the average weekly consumption of each of these commodities which should be permitted to each person. After consideration of available stocks and probable means of future supplies, the situation requires that heads of families should endeavor to limit themselves to the weekly purchases for each person comprising the household of the following quantities per head per week:—

Bread — 4lb. (Or its equivalent in Flour, 3lb. for Bread making)

Meat — 2½lb.

Sugar — ¾lb.

The consumption of these commodities varies according to age, sex, occupation, and other conditions. The indicated allowance therefore provides for adjustment or apportionment between members of each household in relation to individual needs. It is recognized that some persons eat more bread and less meat than the quantities indicated above, others eat more meat and less bread. In all these cases a resolute effort on the part of each consumer to reduce consumption by at least 1 lb. of bread or ½ lb. of meat per week, or both, will automatically bring about a saving of over 1,000,000 tons per annum of these foods. As regards bread especially, the variation in individual consumption is most marked. That is attributable to the fact that the lower the scale of income and of consequent living, the higher the bread consumption, for

Here Are Latest Styles in French Military Headgear



STYLES IN FRENCH "WAR BONNETS."

Mars' latest fashion decrees, as interpreted by the designers of French military headgear, were exhibited in an odd and impromptu show on the arrival recently in New York of the French liner La Touraine.

The steamship bore several scores of French first line trench soldiers,

with many in such circumstances meat is only intermittently comprised in the scale of dietary, where as bread constitutes the main staple.

Although these quantities will form the basis of the dietary scale, they will naturally be supplemented by other food products. The nation is placed upon its honor to observe these conditions. The effect upon consumption will reveal itself through the statistical returns available to the Food Controller.

Meanwhile, to meet the contingency that rationing may become necessary, the machinery to bring such a system into operation is being organized, so that if and when required it may be ready. It is expected that a patriotic endeavor will be made by every one to limit consumption wherever possible to below the standard indicated, and by so doing render rationing unnecessary.

The Food Controller is confident that every individual will cooperate loyally. To the women of the country who, in this emergency, can exercise so much influence, a special appeal is made. Economy is not only a patriotic duty, but a necessity. Extravagance is obviously unpatriotic. The power to purchase does not constitute the right, and nobody should obtain more than is necessary to suffice.

Frugality practised at home will ensure a sufficient supply for all, despite any effort of the enemy, and, as hitherto, an unstinted provision for our soldiers and sailors. There is hardly a household that has not a direct interest in some loved one fighting for the nation's honor. Nor is comparison possible between their sacrifice and suffering and the demand which these conditions will impose on those who enjoy at home the security which their valor has established. Every act of self denial here is a help and aid to those fighting for us on sea and land.

DEVONPORT.

Food Controller.

Self-Imposed Restraint

Lord Devonport's appeal means that the nation is to be asked voluntarily to put itself on rations, and in comparison with the position in enemy countries, on generous rations. If there is a general response to the appeal the Government will be saved the creation of the extensive machinery that would be needed to enforce a system of rationing by tickets, and if the situation does not change for the worse it is thought that the proposals made will ease the strain on supplies. The scheme now put forward is the result of careful consideration, and is in no sense to be interpreted as a hasty reply to the new submarine warfare of the enemy. Should the menace of that warfare become more than a menace and our food from overseas be cut off to a dangerous extent, more drastic measures will be taken.

At a gathering of newspaper representatives yesterday afternoon Lord Devonport explained why he had

en route to their homes in Canada on furlough, their first vacation from the trenches. The men were proudly their "war togs" and the deck of the steamship presented a quite martial appearance.

An International Film Service photographer gathered together men wearing different styles of private

adopted his present course. It was essential, he said, that the people should know that a curtailment of the consumption of foodstuffs was urgent. For a long time past there had been a feeling in the minds of many people that they were waiting to be told what they were expected to do. The most obvious method of diminishing consumption was by rationing—by an Order that would have statutory effect. He had the power to issue an Order of that kind, and it would have the effect of an Act of Parliament the moment it bore his signature. The alternative to rationing was self imposed restraint on the part of the people.

He had weighed in his mind for some weeks the proposals he now made. He had submitted them to the Government, and the Government had approved of the plan. He had decided not to impose at the moment compulsory rationing, but to proceed on the basis of an appeal to the people voluntarily to ration themselves. This decision was reached after careful consideration of what rationing would involve. Compulsory rationing would involve a vast organization, a great staff of officials, and tickets. It also destroyed the freedom of the individual. This latter point would not influence him if the necessity for such a course had actually arisen, and in issuing his statement he had made it clear that he had not ruled out the possibility or the probability that rationing might have to be resorted to in the future. Rationing was by no means ruled out, but how soon it would be brought about, if it was brought about at all, depended entirely on the response to the appeal.

Assuming that circumstances changed and that we found ourselves in a position of having to adopt such a system, the country would have had the advantage of the present appeal. If it was decided to institute compulsory rationing at once he would get no profit from it for two months, because that time would be required for the machine to become efficient. Now that the policy was launched, he would feel it his duty to keep the public informed as to how to economize and to adjust their needs to the situation as it might develop. He had on his staff those who were competent to guide the public in its eating. This staff would issue weekly notices to guide, instruct, and advise the people.

In reply to questions, Lord Devonport said that in making purchases for a household the family could be taken as the unit. With regard to other foods, fish could be eaten when it was to be obtained. A good many of the fishing areas, however, were closed for naval reasons, and a food supply that was close at hand was therefore restricted. He was not sanguine that any extension of fishing could be looked for. Home-grown fruit could also be eaten freely, but

soldiers' headgear, getting all the designs now in use in the army with the exception of the steel helmet, which is used only in the first line trenches.

The picture shows (left to right) the "Holiday Cap," the "Colonial Cap," the Alpine hat and the "Infantry Chapeau."

the supply of fruit from overseas was likely to be still further cut down. With regard to butter, he found that the demand had been reduced by the high price, and there had been a corresponding increase in the demand for margarine. We should look for an increased output of home-manufactured margarine, and this was a question with which he was dealing. At present we had to get large supplies from Holland.

In conclusion Lord Devonport mentioned that he had rationed himself on the scale laid down in his appeal, and had found the quantities quite sufficient. Before the war the average weekly consumption of bread per head of the population was 5½lb, as against 4lb, laid down in the voluntary scale he had drawn up. The allowance of 4lb, included cakes and similar foods.

GERMAN MUNITION EFFORT

Two Hundred Thousand Shells a Day at Krupp

Paris, February 8.—Some one who has just spent four months in the Krupp foundries gives his impressions to the Matin.

He states, in particular, that 300,000 workers, of whom about 60,000 are women, marshalled in gangs on day and night shifts, sweat blood and water in order that the Emperor shall not lack projectiles. All except the women have been impressed by the military authority. The ages of the men are from 18 to 46 years, and they are all told off for the manufacture of munitions.

The discipline is in every way like that of the strictest Pomeranian regiments, and the least delay is severely punished. Any lapse of duty entails on the part of the men, being sent back to the front. At Essen there is a special war council for the Krupp workers. What particularly struck me was that side by side with the intensive production of shells generally used in warfare in the open country—such as the 77, 105, 120, 150 and 210—they were above all speeding up the manufacture of guns and projectiles 420. In the month of May, 1916, Krupp was constructing simultaneously seven howitzers of 420mm. As it takes on the average from six to eight months to make this kind of gun, these should be about ready in this month. In the opinion of the head of the workshop, Krupp alone now turns out 200,000 shells of every caliber a day, without counting the manufacture of cannon.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

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CHILD MASCOT TO U-BOAT ON VOYAGE

Solveig Jacobsen, Six-Year-Old Norse Girl, Taken On Submarine By Germans

FATHER'S SHIP WAS SUNK

Is Guest of Craft as It Limp Home Through Danger From British Patrols

Copenhagen, March 2.—Solveig Jacobsen, the six-year-old daughter of a Norwegian shipmaster, who has arrived here with her parents on the way to Norway, has the distinction not only of being the first child to make a voyage on a German submarine, but of being the guest during the eight day trip of the submarine commander who is declared to have sunk the Lusitania.

Capt. Isach Jacobsen, her father, was given to understand that this commander was the one who destroyed the Cunard liner.

Jacobsen was the master of the Norwegian ship Thor II, which was sunk by the submarine. The U boat towed the ship's boats with the crew of twenty-eight toward land for a time and finally left them to shift for themselves, but the commander retained the master, his wife and child on the submarine while he continued his cruise.

The Cruise Cut Short

The operations, however, were of short duration, for the next ship encountered proved to be laden with ammunition for France. The submarine was so shaken by the terrific explosion when the steamer was torpedoed and by an encounter with a British destroyer, which all but rammed the U boat, that one of its engines was put out of commission and the commander determined to make for his home harbor for repair.

The submarine limped homeward along a route west of Ireland and north of the Shetlands, dodging many British patrol boats and destroyers, and finally came into port at Heligoland in fairly good shape, the crew having succeeded in repairing the engine.

Captain Jacobsen, in describing his experiences, dwelt on the human side of the commander as shown in the treatment of little Solveig. The child was adopted as a sort of mascot by the submarine and decorated with a bit of ribbon from the Commander's Iron Cross, which he received for an

earlier achievement, and was made free of the ship.

The submarine phonograph played "Solveig's Song," by Grieg, as the wailing melody for the child, and the sailors made a pet of her during off duty hours.

During the short stay at Heligoland, where the Jacobsens were the first visitors during the war, the Commander of the island called to pay his respects and presented the child with many souvenirs of her visit.

Capt. Jacobsen's description of the torpedoing of the ammunition ship shows one of the perils to which submarines are exposed. The submarine had halted the ship, and ignorant of its character, prepared to sink it by gunfire, to save torpedoes. The first shot attracted a British destroyer, which came at full speed. The submarine hastily submerged, sending a torpedo at the steamer before going under.

An appalling explosion followed, which, had the submarine been still on the surface, might have had even more serious consequences. "We had no time to see what became of the steamer's crew, which were in the boats near the steamer," said the Norwegian. "The submarine was tossed about so convulsively by the force of the explosion that we were all thrown down. The submarine's deck was ripped up and we thought our last hour had come."

The arrival at Heligoland, where the commander, owing to earlier achievements, is highly popular, was a triumphal entry. The entire crew of forty-two men came on deck. As the submarine slowly entered the harbor, its orchestra of fifteen men played the German anthem. The commander, holding Solveig by the hand, stood on the bridge, acknowledging the cheers from the craft in the bay. Although the entire civilian population of Heligoland was transferred to the mainland at the outbreak of hostilities, Capt. Jacobsen saw many civilians among the thousands of soldiers and sailors now garrisoning the island.

The name of the commander of the German submarine which sank the Lusitania has never been officially announced. The latest unofficial announcement of the submarine captain responsible for that ship's destruction, named Capt. Max Valentiner, son of the dean of the Sonderburg Cathedral.

downs" the submarine being obliged to submerge as often as once an hour to avoid British patrol ships. The sensations of the civilian passengers during the frequent dives, and particularly during the moments when the submarine was slowly coming to the surface, ignorant of what to expect, were by no means agreeable, and the extreme variations of temperature between the submerged and surface positions were hard to bear.

The food aboard was good and abundant, the boat having been provisioned for a four week's cruise. When the submarine arrived in the North Sea the commander announced that he would put Capt. Jacobsen and his wife and child aboard the first east bound Norwegian steamer, but none was encountered. The commander then proceeded for Horn's Reef, where he hoped to find a Danish fishing boat. But these had all disappeared.

A Triumphal Entry

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3 AMERICANS TELL OF RUSSIAN REVOLT

Eye-Witnesses Describe Thrilling Incidents Which Accompanied Uprising

THEY PRAISE ITS CONDUCT

It Means German Doom, Say
Paul G. Fourman and Mr.
And Mrs. N. S. Kaplan

Tokio, March 30.—Enthusiastic in their praises of the entire conduct of the Russian revolt, which they declare the most orderly and expeditiously effected perhaps in all history, the first actual eye witnesses of the great Muscovite uprising have reached Tokio by way of Siberia. They are Mr. Paul G. Fourman, manager of the Russian department of the C. B. Richard and Company, bankers of 3133 Broadway, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Kaplan. All three persons are registered at the Imperial Hotel.

A fourth American, Mr. Edgar Thayer, left Petrograd at the same time, but stopped at Irkutsk to undergo treatment for a sore arm. He will come on by the next express. Mr. Kaplan is the proprietor of the largest moving picture house in Petrograd and is the leading "movie" magnate of the country. He has had the great good fortune to bring with him not only all his personal luggage, but fifteen trunks containing some of the most interesting Russian films ever taken, which will be exhibited in leading American cities and later in Japan.

Not only was the revolution one of the most successful in history, say the Americans, but perhaps the least sanguinary, taking everything into account. Yet its progress was masked by events of thrilling dramatic interest. If the party are emphatic on any one point more than another, it is that the revolution was pre-eminently a "carry on the war" movement directed against the "dark forces" of pro-Germanism which were remorselessly impelling the country to irretrievable disaster.

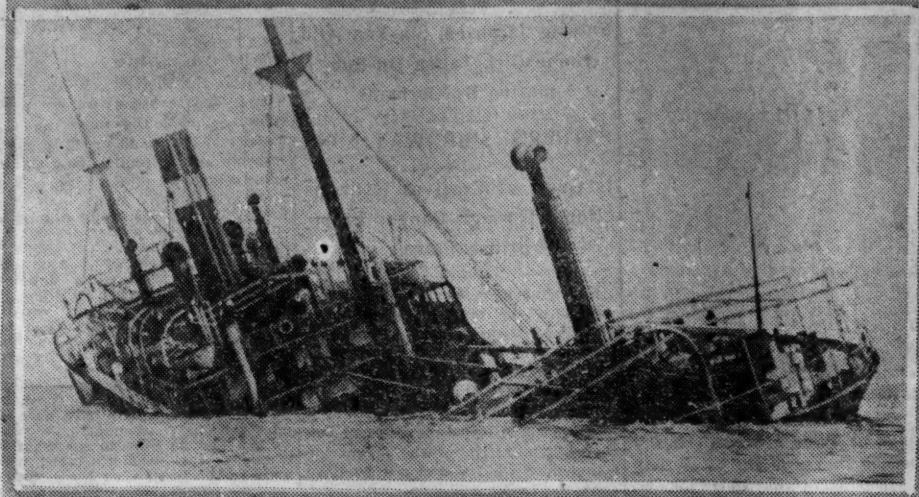
"The very best man possible stands at the head of the Government," said Mr. Fourman yesterday to a Japan Advertiser representative. "The people are absolutely sober and orderly. Every body is conscious that this will lead not only to better times but to victory over the Germans. It will vastly strengthen the country. The era of robbing and plunder is over."

Story of the Revolt
Mr. Fourman's remarkable experiences are best told in his own words.

"I left Petrograd," he said, "originally on January 21, when everything was quiet, save that the people were complaining about the shortage of bread. I proceeded to Bergen to sail on the Christianaford for New York on January 31. The boat's departure was postponed, however, till February 1 on account of a smallpox case on board. On that date the Germans declared their blockade and the steamer did not sail because the company, as well as the Norwegian Government, had started negotiations for permission to go to Halifax instead of to Kirkwall. These negotiations were pending a whole month. Passengers were kept on the steamer meanwhile. One day we actually started, but returned and finally on February 28, all passengers were requested to leave the steamer and go wherever they pleased. All fares were refunded, the company having declared that the passengers should regard themselves as its guests."

Were Warned of Revolution
"After that, I decided to go home by way of Japan, and together with Mr. Edgar Thayer I started for Petrograd. In Bergen, as well as Christiansia, we were warned that Russia was on the verge of a big revolution and that we had better not go. However, the Russian consul at Christiansia assured us

Interned German Steamer Sunk in Charleston Harbor



STEAMER LIEVENFELS

The interned German steamer Lievenfels, which on February 1 "sprung a leak" and sank at her anchorage in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. Port officials who investigated could find no reason why the vessel should have gone to the bottom. It is developed that she had been deliberately scuttled when the news of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany was received.

there was absolutely no trouble, although it was true that the Russians were trying to establish a responsible Government.

"We arrived in Petrograd on March 6 when everything seemed to be as quiet and orderly so far as the war permitted, as when we left the capital."

"On Thursday morning, the 8th, Mr. Thayer and I went to the Finland Railway in order to get our baggage, and were surprised to see an enormous mob of working men and women trying to cross the various bridges from the Vassill Island and from the Viborg Side into the center of the city proper. The bridges, however, were guarded by Cossacks and soldiers and the crowds were not permitted to enter the city, nevertheless, thousands and thousands of workmen were crossing the Neva on the ice in endless streams, one after another. But they were more or less orderly and whenever the Cossacks and soldiers tried to stop them they would simply appeal to them just as brothers, 'All we want is bread, and your bayonets will not feed us, so you might just as well not shoot!'"

Soldiers and Workmen Friendly
"You could notice how good naturedly the troops and Cossacks were talking to the pleading workmen and actually letting them go without molesting them."

"During the day there were quite a lot of demonstrations in front of the Kazan Cathedral on the Nevski, but by evening everything was calm and most of the crowd had gone home."

"The following day—Friday—the crowds began to come into Petrograd as early as six o'clock in the morning, and on the Viborg Side there were really several attacks on the part of the police against the workmen, with some shooting. During Friday you could see large parties of students and intellectuals carrying red flags and singing the Marseillaise."

"I happened to be at our offices, No. 24 Nevski, opposite the cathedral, and could see that the Cossacks and police did not want to let these parades through the lines but they would follow in the wake of some Red Cross automobile and so break through."

"On Saturday it seems that the police, together with the soldiers, took very drastic measures and actually cleared the Nevski and vicinity of people. During the morning some police opened fire on the strikers and demonstrators. That was when the trouble really began. The Cossacks were the first to protect the people and immediately killed several policemen outright, including one of the commanding officers. After this the Cossacks im-

mediately declared themselves on the side of the people.

Shooting Occurred Everywhere
"During the following two days and nights, Saturday, Sunday, and all day Monday, shooting was going on all over the city. It was started chiefly by the police and gendarmes who together had about 800 machine guns placed on the roof tops of various buildings, principally the Admiralty. I myself was residing at the Regina Hotel in the Moika, only two blocks from the Admiralty where the siege took place. The noise was such that it would have been impossible to sleep even if excitement had not prevented one from doing so. The hotels were kept in darkness. On Monday morning I ventured out and saw quite a number of killed policemen, workmen, and even soldiers, also spots of blood, particularly in front of the City Hall on the Nevski, in the snow."

"I was booked for the express leaving on the 13th, Tuesday and had all my papers and passports turned over to the chief of police for safe keeping. But I could not get them because the papers were all burned, all the police stations as well as headquarters having been destroyed. On Tuesday morning therefore, I started out with Thayer for the American Embassy to obtain new passports. On reaching the Summer Gardens we decided to go back as it was impossible to proceed farther on account of the shooting that was going on. By 2 o'clock in the afternoon things had quietened down considerably. The Nevski had become a very safe thoroughfare, so we went through the Nevski and Liteiny to the American Embassy, where we obtained our new passports. After that we left for the Nicholas station, and although the crowds were immense and the automobiles, particularly the armed variety, with three-inch guns, parading the streets, everything was in good order. At the Nicholas station we were advised that the express train would leave as usual. We then returned to the hotel and through the courtesy of one of the officers of the Preobrazhenski Guards regiment, who was in charge of the hotel as already representative of the revolutionary army, we were given two soldiers to carry our handbags to the station. But there was absolutely no way of bringing our trunks. By Tuesday evening things were more or less quiet, the Nicholas station being guarded by sailors of the Baltic Fleet. It must be mentioned that part of the Nicholas station, where the gendarmes were located with machine guns, was set on fire, and the gendarmes were lost in the flames because they did not want to surrender the machine guns."

"Our train" started about twenty minutes later than schedule time. All the way through Siberia, at every important station we found

things very quiet, and everybody seemed to be satisfied with the order of things. Red flags were waving everywhere and the soldiers had covered their buttons and regimental badges with red cloth."

Mrs. Kaplan's Story
Mrs. Kaplan, a pretty brunette of Russo-French parentage and speaking fluent English, told about the exciting experiences of herself and husband while making their way to the station.

"When we reached the Imperial stables in the Konushennaya Street, we found shooting going on between gendarmes hidden in the stable with machine guns and soldiers in the barracks opposite who were trying to get them out. At one time we got caught between the machine gun fire and had to run into the barracks opposite to wait till things quietened down a bit. Then we took another route and on the way met two of our employees who had been mobilized and came to our rescue to conduct us to the station under their protection. It took us about an hour and twenty minutes to reach the station, where we arrived at 5.30. Here again, however, the station, was being fired on from the Hotel du Nord on one side and the Select on the other. The Znamenskaya Square was occupied by the gendarmes and the Hotel Select by the soldiers. We heard the sounds of shooting until the train left. The entire business seemed to be so well organized. The people seemed fully conscious of what they were doing. The first papers announcing the new government were thrown from automobiles and were eagerly devoured

by the crowds with great satisfaction.

"For the past three months we had on white bread, but on Monday night the new Government took over things and on Tuesday at six in the morning white bread was procurable, and the prices of many commodities were reduced. On Monday afternoon the revolutionary soldiers were going round in trucks distributing flour to the bakeries. It was evident that famine had been artificially created by the German clique. On Tuesday soldiers with full equipment were parading streets with their officers and bands were playing the Marseillaise. The soldiers did not return to barracks on Monday night, so we brought out all the food we had in the house and fed them. Those who could not do this paid for their lunch in various eating houses. At the corner of the Nevski and Sadovaya gendarmes were on the roofs firing on the people with dum-dum bullets. We got so used to the shooting that we did not mind it, and I even went out to buy food for our journey. Fearing that our motor-car would be requisitioned by the revolutionaries we had to carry everything ourselves."

Smashed Bottles of Brandy

"When they took the Nicholas Station they found a lot of brandy in the gendarmes' quarters. A student in charge of the revolutionaries told them they must not touch it, but smash the bottles, which they did. On the way to the station we met a soldier who had captured Sturmer. He showed us a bottle of white wine which he had found in the house and which he intended to keep as a memento. In all the stations were found large supplies of bacon, hams, etc., and in Sturmer's house they found a lot of diamonds and valuables which were taken away by the officers and conveyed to the Duma for safe keeping."

The Astoria Incident

"The Astoria having been a military hotel the revolutionaries sent delegates to ask the officers who resided there whether they would surrender and come over to the people's side. Instead of giving an answer they began shooting from the hotel windows. The hotel was immediately surrounded by a regiment of revolutionary soldiers, and the officers were brought out. A few committed suicide; some were killed. Most of the furniture and interior fittings were demolished. The telephone exchange in the Morskaya was taken on Tuesday morning. There were 89 gendarmes in the exchange with machine guns and a motor-car. The revolutionaries started to shoot in at the windows, which were riddled. About thirty gendarmes were killed and the rest surrendered and were taken to the Duma. The motor-car smashed. "In the Michael Square the revolutionaries distributed arms to those who cared to join them. Those who refused were not allowed to pass, but there was no violence or compulsion used. The damage was greatest on the Viborg side, which

was mostly destroyed. In Moscow only three persons were killed."

"On Tuesday morning we saw English and French officers driving with the revolutionaries, the soldiers reclining on the mud guards with their rifles at the ready. The most important person in the eyes of the people is the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan. It was just a holiday, everybody dressed in their best clothes. There were still some stores open on Monday, but on Tuesday everything was shut down. The Army and Navy Stores continued open on Monday, but on Tuesday soldiers came and took out everything they wanted in the nature of military supplies and food."

Mr. Fourman added that the police, having no time to remove their machine guns, dropped them into the Moika on the ice, whence they were removed on Tuesday in trucks and conveyed to the Arsenal, the first place to be taken by the revolutionaries. The fortress of Peter and Paul was the next.

Regiments Guarded Duma

The Duma was ordered to be dissolved by the Tsar on March 12 but the members decided not to leave the Tauride palace but remain there provided they could get protection from one or two regiments. To this the Preobrazhenski and Semenov regiments agreed. They surrounded the palace, removed the guards which were there before, and told the members of the Duma that they could sit and continue their labors. They continued them day and night and came to the conclusion which the world knows today.

The first printed news of the revolution was, significantly enough, issued from the Novoe Vremya office on Tuesday, March 12.

"The happiest sight," said Mr. Fourman, "was to see the political prisoners released at Irkutsk and Chita from the Akataskaya prison, one of the worst in the country. Their faces were happy, yet bewildered. The people collected money for these men who came to the station in prison garb. Every-

body surrounded us when the train stopped at the stations; they were all tremendously eager to hear our story. At one time Mrs. Kaplan had an audience of one hundred persons. Although, all the seats in our express had been booked up, yet we were the only passengers in the International car, since everybody else had been afraid to get to the station."

Mrs. Kaplan stated that she had spoken with many soldiers who all declared that they would first restore order in the country and then go to beat the Germans; in their enthusiasm they talked about finishing the war in three months.

"It is the hope of the Russian workmen and Socialists," she said, "that the German workmen and socialists will follow their example and revolt."

As a sample of the manner in which the food problem has been muddled, either deliberately or through stupidity, but probably deliberately, Mr. Fourman stated that at Krasnoyarsk there were stocked four million poods (one pood is 36 lbs.) of meat. Butter costing three roubles, sixty kopeks a pound in Petrograd could be bought for a rouble a pound in Siberia.



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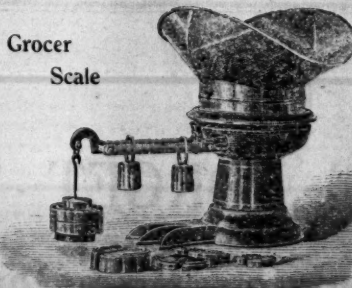
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CAMPBELL SLAYER IS PUT TO DEATH IN TOKIO

Hitomi Kawakami, Hanged for Karuzawa Murder, Dies After Eight Minutes

Tokio, March 30.—Not until eight minutes after the noose had tightened did death come to Hitomi Kawakami, hanged yesterday for the murder of the Canadian missionaries, the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. F. Campbell, at Karuzawa last summer. Kawakami's life was ended in the Tokio Central Prison, where he has been held since he appealed to the Tokio court from Nagano.

Kawakami, who killed the Campbells in the middle of the night when they resisted his attempt at robbery of their home, confessed to the act, but took his cause to the Tokio Court of Appeal after he had been convicted in the Nagano District Court. Mr. Takeda, public prosecutor, and Mr. Fujii, secretary attached to the Tokio Court of Appeal were present at the hanging.

Central Powers Heads Meet at Headquarters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 4.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Emperor and Empress of Austria, accompanied by Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and General Arz von Straussburg, the Austrian Chief of Staff, have arrived at German Great Headquarters, on a visit to the Kaiser and Kaiserin.

AWAIT AMERICAN ACTION

The Siniwano's Peking correspondent reports: On April 3, the Commission of International Political Affairs, Premier Tuan Chui-jui stated that China should take the same position as the United States and as that country has not declared war against Germany it is inconvenient for China to join the belligerents yet, especially in view of the telegrams of Chambers of Commerce against the policy of China joining the side of the Entente Powers. Some of the Committee hold the view that a more cautious attitude should be taken by China.

President Li Plants An Arbor Day Tree

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, April 5.—Today being Arbor Day, President Li Yuan-hung, accompanied by all the members of the Cabinet, went to the Temple of Agriculture, this morning and performed the ceremony of planting a tree. The ceremony was repeated by the Premier and other officials, each personally digging the ground.

Agriculture Commerce Bank For Kwangtung

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Canton, April 4.—It is proposed to form an Agricultural Commercial Bank, to operate chiefly in Kwangtung. The capital is \$1,000,000 and the promoter is the former Canton Commissioner of Works, Cheng Tintow. It was registered in Hongkong on March 30 and will open for business about the middle of May, as soon as the Canton and Shanghai branches have been established. The Canton Agricultural Exhibition opens tomorrow.

A NEW ADVISER

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, April 4.—Jen Ko-cheng, the Governor of Yunnan, who, some time ago, was summoned to Peking, has been appointed an adviser to the President and it is unlikely that he will return to Yunnan.

CHINESE PRESS REPORTS

Upon the assumption of office as Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, says the Shun Pao, Mr. Kao Er-chien repeatedly asked Premier Tuan to retain Dr. Wu Ting-fang as minister. As no reply was received, he has directly made the request to President Li.

The Sin Wan Pao reports:—Shen Jui-ling, minister to Austria-Hungary, has wired to the government, stating that the German submarine policy has nothing to do with Austria-Hungary. He expresses the desire to maintain friendly relations between China and Austria.

In replying to the protest by the Chinese government for the prohibition of the importation of Chinese tea by Great Britain, Alfred Sze, minister to the Court of St. James, stated that the ban is not placed on Chinese tea alone, but on many other articles from other countries. The British government has been forced to take this measure on account of the lack of shipping accommodations.

The Nanking Mint has been instructed by the Ministry of Finance to manufacture half dollar silver pieces beginning yesterday. Forty thousand new coins will be the daily output.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, April 4.—The constitutional conference, at its meeting yesterday, passed the amended clause to the effect that the appointment of Chiefs of the Judicial Courts shall be approved by the Senate. This has caused great excitement in judicial circles, which consider that it destroys the independence of the judiciary. The amended clause was introduced by Kuomintang members.

Obituary

Lord Allerton

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 4.—The death is announced of Lord Allerton, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway and Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1891-2.

ORDER MEATLESS DAY WEEKLY FOR BRITAIN

Can Have Potatoes On 2 Days Only; Controller Fixes Limit of Menus

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué: The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, has issued a new public meals order, which is applicable to hotels, clubs, boarding-houses and other public eating-places. It declares a meatless day in London on Tuesdays and elsewhere on Wednesdays and no potatoes except on meatless days and Fridays.

It fixes the following scale: Four meals daily. Two ounces of bread and 2/7ths of an ounce of sugar at each meal. Meat: two ounces at breakfast, five ounces each at luncheon and dinner. An allowance of two ounces of flour daily is made for pastries. This order does not apply to boarding-houses with under ten beds-rooms or eating-houses charging a maximum of 1s. 3d. per meal.

Spanish Situation Is Settling Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—The situation in Spain appears to be settling down.

SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

ENSIGN J. S. RAY WINS FIRST GOLF HONORS

Capt. E. S. Kellogg Second In U. S. Asiatic Fleet Handicap Championship

Ensign John S. Ray, U. S. S. Decatur, has just won the Officers' Golf Championship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet. This was a handicap championship, played on the golf links of Manila, Shanghai and Hankow.

The standing of the other officers is as follows:—Capt. E. S. Kellogg, U. S. S. Galveston, Surgeon C. S. Stevenson, U. S. S. Queros, Lieut. E. W. Hanson, U. S. S. Queros, Med. Inspector L. L. Von Wedekin, U. S. S. Brooklyn, Ensign J. M. Lewis, U. S. S. Queros, Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, U. S. S. Brooklyn, Surgeon E. A. Vickery, U. S. S. Cincinnati, Commander H. H. Cage, U. S. S. Brooklyn, Capt. E. F. Moses, U. S. S. Galveston, Lieut. A. W. Dunn, U. S. S. Cincinnati, and Lieut. W. G. B. Hatch, U. S. S. Cincinnati.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

The following competitions will be held during the Easter holidays: Tombstone Competition, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Driving, putting and approaching competition for men on Monday.

Driving, putting and approaching competition for ladies on Monday.

All ladies are invited to take part.

The Junior Golf Club

The last monthly medal of this season will be competed for on the 7th and 8th instant, 18 holes, match play. There will also be a one club competition for the Captain's Cup. This will extend from today to Monday, but only one card may be taken out. The conditions are:—18 holes, medal play.

Basketball

A very fast and interesting game of basketball was played in the Shanghai Basketball League, last evening, in the gymnasium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., where the U. S. S. Wilmington met the Y.M.C.A. Physical Directors. It resulted in a win for the Physical Directors by the score of 44 to 16.

The sailor team was off its usual form. The feature of the game was the accurate shooting by Fred Ko, who threw nine baskets from the field.

This evening the League games between these two teams, the Wilmington having won the first game of the series. The Wilmington has a good, clean team, which plays a hard, fast game, without the "rough stuff."

The score:—
Wilmington 4
Goldstucker 0
Myers 0
Montgomery 10
Blackman 2
Stabler 0
Total 16

Physical Directors 2
Yang 2
Hoh 10
Swan 2
Zee 4
Ko 18
McCloy 8
Total 44

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BASEBALL PLAYERS ARE NOW IN HARD TRAINING

From Ten To Fourteen Men Out Daily; May Play First Game Tomorrow

From 10 to 14 baseball players have been out every day this week getting sore arms and charley-horse legs and thoroughly enjoying the process. Another big crowd will be out this afternoon and there is some prospect of a game tomorrow afternoon. The National and American League schedules open at home next week and the local players see no good reason why they should not go the major leagues one better.

The new talent thus far shown looks good in the preliminary workouts despite some painful shoulders and a few creaking joints but a few more days of good weather will have the whole crew going strong. All ball players, whether members of the club or not, are urged to get out for practice. The prospects are for a fine season.

Lawn Bowls

The annual meeting of the Lawn Bowls section of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club was held at the club house, last night, Mr. P. B. Critchley in the chair. There was a good attendance of members.

No business of importance was transacted and the following committee was elected: Messrs. G. B. Stormes, T. Hayward, D. McAllister, W. R. Kimmie, and B. Anderson.

It was stated that the Club finished last season with a balance in hand of \$47.

Mr. T. Aitkenhead, the winner of the Championship, presented a prize for an Eclectic Competition for members of the club.

The Club, said the chairman, was to be congratulated on having one of its members (Mr. Stormes) in the Shanghai Open Championship Singles final, which was won by Mr. O. Crewell.

ARBOR DAY OBSERVED

Under the auspices of the Chinese Forestry Association, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road, to commemorate Arbor Day in China. After the meeting the members proceeded to Sung's Garden on Connaught Road where they planted trees.

Foreign Money Orders

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" 6	150	120	75	60	12	"
" 8	200	160	100	80	15	"
" 10	250	200	125	100	18	"
" 12	300	240	150	120	20	"
" 15	375	300	187	150	25	"
" 20	500	400	250	200	30	"

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Woosung Naval College Inspected By Deputy

An inspection of the work of the Woosung Naval College has been made by Mr. Zia Pao-chang, the special deputy recently sent by the Ministry of Naval Affairs to inspect naval institutes throughout the country. Military drill and rifle shooting were among the events of the program of inspection. The commissioner was highly pleased with the records of the school. Pictures were taken by his associates, who will make use of them in compiling the report of the Deputy's tour.

Mr. Zia arrived at Shanghai late yesterday, and is stopping at the Chang-fah Hotel on Avenue Edward VII. All the naval schools at Kiangning, Fokien and Kwangtung have been visited. He will leave Shanghai for Chefoo in a few days, where his tour of inspection will be completed and he will proceed to Peking to report to the Minister.

47 Monastir Civilians Killed by Gas-Shells

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—A Serbian official communiqué reports that the enemy violently bombed Monastir with asphyxiating shells, 47 of the population being killed, 20 wounded and a large number of houses destroyed.

GERMAN BULLETINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 4.—(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: Westward of St. Quentin, the French paid heavily for the ground they gained. We brought down nine aeroplanes and two balloons. We captured the bridge-head at Tolby, in the Middle Stokhod, and much booty.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 6, 1917

The American Senate Votes
For War!

BY almost unanimous vote the United States Senate has responded to President Wilson's eloquent and patriotic appeal for its support in fighting the war which has been thrust upon America, to a victorious conclusion. The vote was 82 to 6 in favor of the War Resolution and four of the six Senators who voted in the negative said in their speeches that, while they were opposed to the Resolution, they would, if the Senate carried it, support the policy thus decided upon. For some reason or other not disclosed in the cables, the Lower House of Congress postponed its action for one day. The vote in the Senate, however, shows that there is no party division, that the Democrats and Republicans alike are voting for the war, and so it may be confidently expected that today's cables will bring the news that the House has given its approval to the President's war policy by an overwhelming majority.

Thus America will enter the war, a united country, powerful and resourceful in every material way and made doubly strong by the firm and resolute conviction that it is fighting on the right side and for the highest and noblest of causes. President Wilson in his Address to Congress not only elucidated the American position in unforgettable terms, but in doing so paid lofty tribute to the nobility of the cause for which the Entente Powers have been and are fighting. According to Reuters, the President, in the course of a powerful argument in support of the recognition of democratic rights, referred in glowing terms to the Russian Revolution and greeted the new regime as a fit partner for the "League of Honor."

President Wilson continued: "The Russian people, in all their native majesty, have now been added to the forces fighting for freedom, justice and peace."

In this connection his peroration is worth repeating. "Civilisation itself," he said, "is seemingly in the balance, but right is more precious than peace. In fighting, we dedicate our lives and possessions with pride."

"We are privileged to spend our blood and might for the principles that gave America the birth of happiness and peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

These exalted passages today are ringing true as gold in the brave hearts of the fighting men of every free land in the world. And Henry Ford, that lovable old pacifist who promises to turn out one thousand submarines a day when Uncle Sam goes to war, will find Good Friday as fine a day as any for launching his greatest work.

There's A Dear Little Girl
Coming Home Today

(One of our readers having noted that several little children have died recently in Shanghai and the outports, sends us the following poem by Edith G. Cherry, in the hope that it may bring consolation to the bereaved parents):

"Oh what do you think the angels say?"

Said the children up in heaven;

"There's a dear little girl coming home today

She's almost ready to fly away

From the earth we used to live in;

Let's go and open the gates of pearl,

Open them wide for the new little girl."

Said the children up in heaven.

"God wanted her here, where his little ones meet,"

Said the children up in heaven;

"She shall play with us in the golden street!

She has grown too fair, she has grown too sweet,

For the earth we used to live in;

She needs the sunshine, this dear little girl,

That gilds this side of the gates of pearl."

Said the children up in heaven.

"So the King called down from the angels' dome,"

Said the children up in heaven;

"My little darling, arise and come

To the place prepared in thy Father's home,

To the home that my children live in;

Let's go and watch at the gates of pearl,

Ready to welcome the new little girl."

Said the children up in heaven.

"Far down on the earth do you hear them weep?"

Said the children up in heaven;

"For the dear little girl has gone to sleep!

The shadows fall and the night clouds weep

O'er the earth we used to live in;

But we'll go and open the gates of pearl!

Oh! why do they weep for their dear little girl?"

Said the children up in heaven.

"Fly with her quick, O angels dear,"

Said the children up in heaven;

"See! she is coming! Look there! Look there!

At the Jasper light on her sunny hair,

Where the veiling clouds are riven!

Ah hush—hush—hush all the swift wings fur!

For the King himself at the gates of pearl,

Is taking her hand, dear, tired little girl,

And leading her into heaven."

The New Italian Army

High Confidence

From Dr. Mario Borsa

Italian General Headquarters, February.—My visit to the Italian front—as I have explained in a previous article—has convinced me that the military situation may now be viewed with full confidence, considering especially the great work that has been done lately, both in the consolidation of our present positions and the preparation for a further advance.

But if our war machine is satisfactory, the spirit of our men is even more so. What a difference to what it was a year ago! There was a time when our troops looked towards the future development of operations with a feeling of dismay. Not that they were individually disheartened or had lost confidence in themselves; on the contrary. That was just the time when they were exhibiting the most conspicuous gallantry; when the older men who had served under Garibaldi and had volunteered in this war, intolerant of trench warfare, jumped out clad in their red shirts and ran against the enemy's wire entanglements; when young men faced death singing patriotic songs!

That, indeed, was the period that saw our heaviest losses and the greatest deeds of personal bravery. But from a purely military standpoint the heroism and sacrifices of our troops were carrying us but little farther. And that is where the feeling of dismay came in.

On the Isonzo front we were pitched against the formidable bridgehead of Gorizia. Our infantry had reached the lowest spurs of Mount San Michele, Podgora, and Sabotino, the three strongholds barring the gate of the city. Night after night, month after month, our soldiers would throw themselves against the entanglements, only to be checked and repulsed by the enemy's heavy artillery.

Positions were taken and lost again. Our troops would conquer the summits and there be annihilated by the fire of the big guns beyond in still higher positions. Of big guns and high explosives the Austrians had plenty! We had few.

In the Alpine region it was practically the same tragic story. Our natural frontier, the great chain of commanding mountains, was in the hands of the Austrians. They had made it impregnable.

Cadorna's Revelation

Yet it was in the Alpine region that the course of the war turned in our favor. The enemy's attempt of last May in the Trentino has been our good fortune. Our troops, as I have said, were then fighting with bravery but with a growing feeling of scepticism as to the tangible results of their sacrifices. Could we ever attain the efficiency of our opponents in artillery and ammunition? Should we ever be able to score a decided success over them? The answer came from the Trentino and Gorizia.

In May the Austrians attacked in force all along the Trentino front.

Under the first heavy onslaught the center gave way, but both flanks stood magnificently, and General Cadorna did the rest.

The man was a revelation. He never had appeared so calm, self-confident, energetic as in those fateful days. He had flown to the spot, seen things and men, and immediately formed a clear idea of the situation. He sat at a table with a telephone at hand and gave orders. How troops were hurried from the Isonzo to the Trentino front, how they were concentrated, fresh supply depots organized and mountain mule tracks converted overnight into splendid motor-car roads, is a story of yesterday, yet one reads it already like a legend.

As a distinguished English journalist put it: "It was roads versus big guns. Roads won." The Austrians were held up, baffled, repulsed. Before Brusiloff had started his great offensive in the east, General Cadorna had already slammed the door into Italy on the enemy's face.

But he did not rest on his laurels. No sooner had the gate been bolted and barred than he conceived and realised another daring stroke. The Austrians thought we had been exhausted in the effort of our counter-pressure in the Trentino. They did not expect, for a long time at least, another attack elsewhere. This was their mistake. As soon as General Cadorna had his legions and guns brought back from the Trentino he flung them against Gorizia. In three days the bridgehead was taken, the city conquered.

Troops' New Confidence

It is difficult to realise the moral effect these two brilliant successes and the subsequent advance on the Carso plateau had on our troops. They had proved that the enemy was not invincible, that progress could be made, that the way to Trieste might be forced.

Since then two more factors have elevated still more the spirit of our men; firstly, the knowledge that our original deficiency in big guns and ammunition had been made good; secondly, the conviction that the condition of the Austrians was going from bad to worse.

As to the first point, here are the simple words I heard from a private on the Carso: "It is all right now," he said to me, "for every shot the Austrians fire we fire ten in return, just the reverse of what it was at the beginning. We see guns everywhere now. They do the rough work for us, and how they do it! When we advance we find the ground well cleared, with all the barbed wire broken to pieces and swept down, and the trenches smashed up."

The Clubby War In The Balkans

It's quite a neighborly sort of affair, the war in the Balkans at least as far as the Servians and Bulgarians are concerned. No idealistic image of Fritz and Gaston swapping pipes of tobacco across barbed-wire entanglements can compare with the actual realization of the entente existing between the troops of the two Balkan nations. When the trenches are close together, as they often are, especially when the scene of the fighting is in a narrow place, Herbert Corey, writing in a copyrighted letter to the New York Globe, tells us that there is an almost continuous correspondence going on between the men on each side. There is, moreover, a kind of understanding about gun-fire, and neither side, it is said, will fire, as a rule, before breakfast. It is a very clubby affair, much like the fraternity existing between the players of two rival football teams. We read:

"Each side knows the other side through some centuries of fighting and trading. The individual knows the idiosyncrasies of the individual on the other side and respects them—and sometimes takes advantage of them. One rarely hears gun-fire before breakfast, for example. That sort of thing is bad for the digestion. Each side takes its siesta at noon and knows perfectly well that during that siesta the other side is making use of the informal truce. Neither side destroys the Macedonian villages. I have ridden through scores of towns in which not a tile is out of place. Yet most of these villages were held by the Bulgarians before they were driven back and the inhabitants are beyond question friendly to the Bulgarians today. Only one town showed signs of punishment. Part of it had been burned when its comitadjis fired on troops."

"It became very annoying," said the lieutenant in command of a trench section on Vetterlik. "The Bulgarians fired on our dinner-pails."

"There is no outrage which quite compares with that for the soldier. The peculiarity of the Servian is that he never asks the other side to let up. He just fights harder. So that for a time the Bulgarians were treated to a hot mess of bombs and rifle-firing, with occasional butt and bayonet interruptions, at the meal-hour. The cook corvee would come along with its clinking cans and its savory odors of paprika soup, immediately the Servians would get so busy that all thought of eating was out of the question. One could stand for that for a time, but when it became apparent that the Servian was specializing on meal-hour war the Bulgarian called quits."

"Let up on this," he said in complaining fashion one day. "My gosh, almighty, man—or whatever may be the Balkan equivalent for that—'have a heart. We haven't had a stew in four days that wasn't as cold as Pharaoh."

"All right," said the Servian, "only you let up, too."

"So that nowadays the two sides fight industriously all night long, take a rest at breakfast-time, fight some more, and when the clatter of the cook's pans is heard, the fighting automatically ceases. There is no need to remind the other fellow of the agreement. The fragrance of hot coffee and the adorable outgiving of koupos dispose each man to tender peace. It is only after good digestion has sufficiently waited upon appetite that the fighting begins again."

And then a new chummy spirit came into being among the ranks on both sides when somebody in the Servian Army discovered the deep truth that a live Bulgarian was just as good as a dead one, provided he was in the right place. Obviously then, the right and proper thing to do was to invite him to come over and surrender, in the most hospitable manner possible. Wherefore, as we are told:

"The word was passed along the line, and all the Servians began writing affectionate notes inviting the Bulgarians to cross the line. As the trench-lines are in many places only a few meters apart, and as the neighboring fighting-men have long been in the habit of exchanging books and newspapers, it was not difficult to get the invitations in the hands of the potential guests."

"Yah," said the Bulgarians, incredulously. The Servian has no respect for the ethical quality of the Bulgarian. He insists the man has no comprehension of honor. "Yah," said the Bulgarians. "You want to get us over there and kill us." "Fools," said the Servians, indignantly. Do we look like men who would do that sort of thing? Here—well show you."

Whereupon they round up a recent catch of Bulgarian prisoners from this section of the front and photographed them, and passed the photographs into the other lines. I have seen these photographs. They show large bodies of Bulgarians looting about on the grass with the air of guests at a lawn-party, rather inclined to be amused by the new entertainment. They are fat and comfortably dressed. A prisoner's life is assuredly one to be envied by a man who must sit in the unsanitized trench the Bulgarian affects, to be potted at by Servians.

"But what do they say about it?" insisted the cynical Bulgarians.

"We want to know how they like it?"

"Whereupon, the situation was outlined to the Bulgarian prisoners, and those obliging young men immediately sat themselves down and began to write notes to their particular friends on the other side. The translations I have read were couched in the most glowing terms. The inside of the Servian lines was described as flowing with milk and honey, and the prisoners asserted they were thoroughly enjoying themselves. Now and then a stubborn Bulgarian would refuse to ask a friend to desert, but would express a wish to send news of himself to his home. Whereupon the Servian, who is distinctly a good fellow, told him to go to it. The across-the-lines post is now in full operation. Every day a small mess of Bulgarians trickles into the Servian lines."

Of course, all this, as we are told, gets on the nerves of the Bulgarian officers. It is very annoying to have a lot of men to command, and then find some one, who ought to be making life miserable for them, seeking to lure them away. The officers attempted to put a stop to the traffic of notes, but as they are usually stationed at some distance behind the trenches activity as censor is well-nigh impossible. Mr. Corey remarks:

"Even when the officer sees a note fall in the trench, the man who picks it up is apt to read it before he turns it in. The orders are strict that deserters shall be shot as they leave the trench, but, even so, ingenious soldiers find a way to escape in safety. The other day one Bulgarian found himself in a short length of trench with four companions."

"Let us stack our rifles here," said he, pointing to a convenient place. "Then you can sit down and smoke these cigarettes while I stand guard."

"When the four cigarette-smokers heard the clatter they looked up, but the accommodating comrade was then on his way out of the trench, his arms filled with five rifles. In one instance a deserter walked calmly over to the Servians. They were amazed that he was not shot at by the men in the trench he had abandoned."

"You see, said he, it is this way. I represent the other men. If I say it is all right, they will come in, too."

"There have been persistent stories that the Bulgarians take no Servian prisoners. That is an exaggeration, of course, and I have been unable to find out how much truth there is in the tales that the Servians are very frequently killed when they give themselves up. I am more inclined to think that the Servians are killed before they give themselves up, for the men of this Army do not surrender easily."

Fair Treatment for Aged Minister
(New York World)

The campaign begun a year ago to raise a pension fund of \$5,000,000 for the Protestant Episcopal clergy has yielded \$5,500,000, and the achievement must be regarded as notable both as respects the hearty response to the appeal and the ample provision the fund makes possible for the support of superannuated clergymen of this denomination.

Under the operation of the pension plan, clergymen will be eligible to retire at the age of sixty-eight on a minimum annual allowance of \$600. Provision is also made for half-pensions for widows and for smaller allowances for dependent orphans. The fund will be further increased by contributions from all parishes of a sum equal to 7½ per cent of the salary of the clergy. As it is, the income from it should be large enough to permit of the retirement on the minimum allowance of virtually one-tenth of all ministers of the church now in active service.

A pension fund of these generous proportions is highly creditable to the church which has instituted it. It relieves the Episcopalians, at least, of the reproach which has been only too well deserved by religious organizations of undervaluing their clergy in their active years and of neglecting them in their old age. Ministers, generally speaking have none of the money-making instinct, and their inadequate incomes afford little opportunity for saving. They are subject to a mean-spirited treatment in the matter of remuneration which workers in industrial occupations would not tolerate. The Episcopal Church, in recognizing its faithful clergy and in providing for their maintenance after their usefulness is past, sets a laudable example to other denominations.

Correspondence

Another Daylight Saving Plan

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The present ideal weather reminds me that there is still one question, which excited the public mind with some success last year, left without a radical settlement.

I refer to Daylight Saving. There were advocates of this and of that system, but I wish to suggest that the Shanghai Foreign Bankers' Association and the various Chambers of Commerce should consider the question in its proper light.

It is not because an extra hour for tennis or cricket is wanted; if it is too hot for work it must be too hot for play.

Why not adopt a five-hour day from May 1 to September 30? The offices would open at 8 a.m. and close at 1 p.m. Employers would give an hour each day for five days and gain two hours each Saturday. The net concession of three hours would represent an average of half an hour each day, which I am sure every humane employer would grant without hesitation for it would mean maintained efficiency and less men on the sick list.

Some will argue that this means an hour's sleep lost, but the person must be ill or lazy who would find it impossible to be at work at 8 a.m. or thereabouts in the summer.

Thanking you for inserting this letter in your columns, I remain, Sir, Yours very truly, "AN EMPLOYEE."

Shanghai, April 5, 1917.

Lord Cromer Anecdotes

Very characteristic of the quiet humor with which Lord Cromer dealt with situations is the story told of him in Cairo. A hostile manifestation had been planned against him, and in favor of France, by the Young Egyptian Party. It was to take place on a certain evening at the opera. Lord Cromer, who heard most things, heard of this all in good time. He did not alter his plans, but went to the opera on the night appointed. He had, however, invited the French agent to share his box, and the ludicrous discomfiture of the hostile crowd may be imagined.

Even a passing acquaintance with Lord Cromer revealed his love of literature. He was a master of the classics, though his knowledge was mostly acquired by leisure reading, after school days. He would pause in a conversation and say, "How true this is," and quote, with delighted appreciation, lines from Homer or Pindar. His memory was excellent, but this did not prevent him from keeping commonplace books in which he entered anything which he particularly liked, or which amused him. He had that ingrained love of literature which makes a few written words on a bit of paper attractive. Somebody who knew him well recalls how enchanted he was with the lines:

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Northcliffe's Position

The papers which, during the late political crisis in London, chronicled Lord Northcliffe's emotions from day to day, and assured the world that he did not expect to be offered the Foreign Office, which they bestowed, in turn, on practically every prominent politician except Mr. Balfour, have now begun to inform us that his lordship is none too pleased with

Mr. Lloyd George's performance.

At this rate Lord Northcliffe will soon succeed in competing with a certain Scottish minister—a Wee Free it is said—whose congregation having split, and split, and split, until he alone and his wife remained, remarked, hypothetically and despondently, "There's none left but mesel' and Joan—and I'm none too sure of Joan."

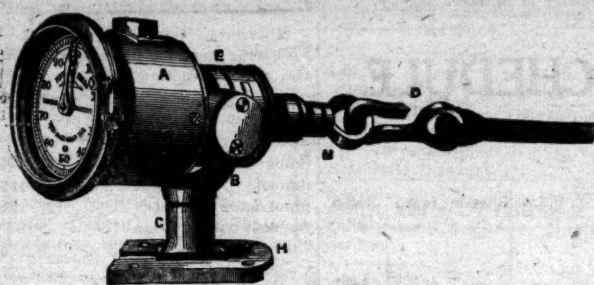
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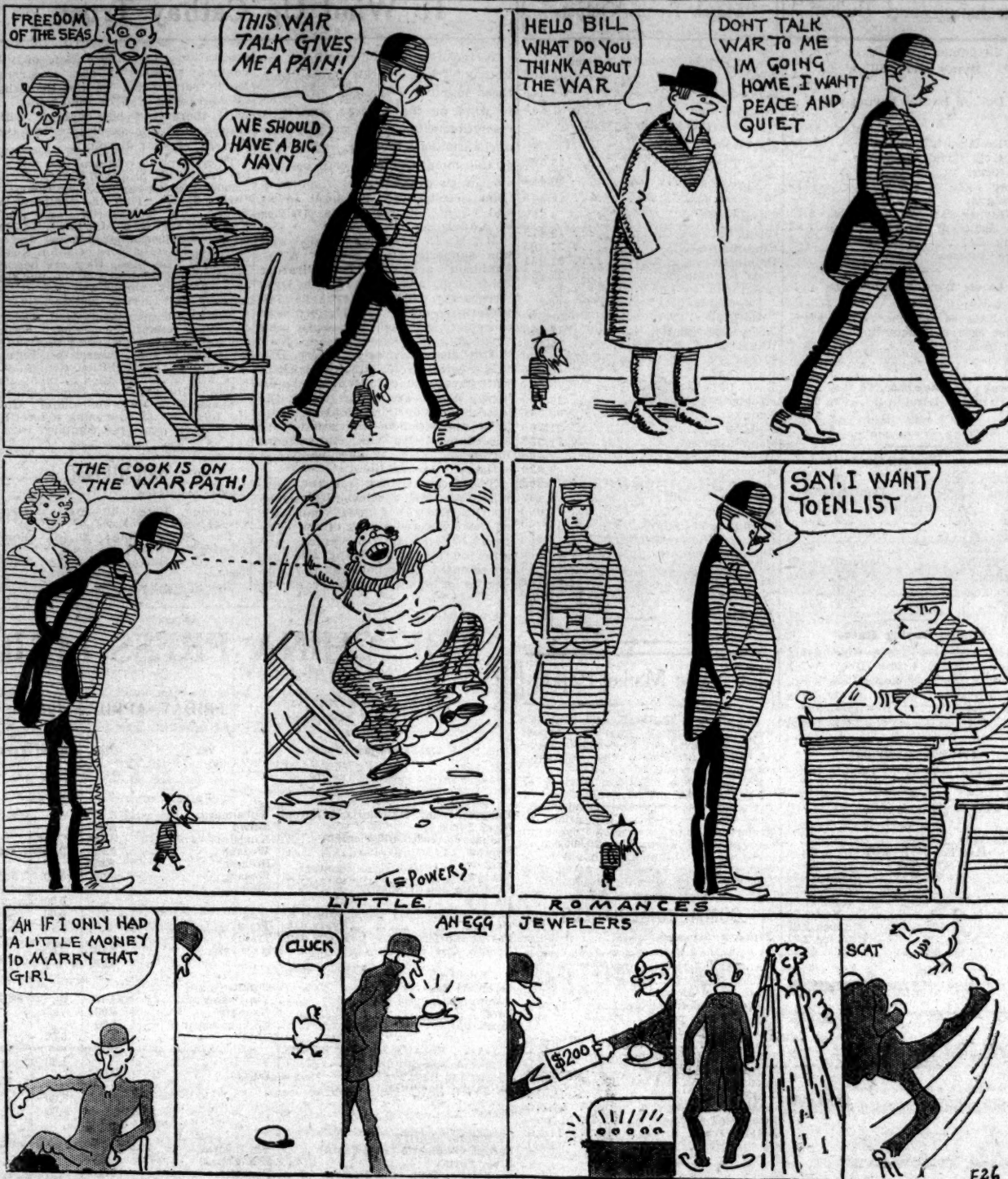
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What's The Use!

By Tom Powers

Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Energy Is Something That Can Neither Be Created Nor Destroyed

By Garrett P. Serviss
"A" says that energy creates heat.
"B" says that heat creates energy.
Which is right?—Laporte.

ENERGY, as far as we know, can neither be created nor destroyed. The usual definition of energy is "the capacity to do work." Having learned that, you naturally want to know the definition of work. This is something that the college text-books generally dodge,



substituting for it a statement like the following: "Whenever the point of application of a force moves in the direction of the force, the force is said to do work." This is perfectly clear, as far as it goes, but it hardly tells you what work actually is except so far as you may conclude that it is an effect of force, but when, in turn, you look up the definition of force you will either be led around Robin Hood's barn again, or you may come upon this: "Force is that which produces, changes, or opposes motion," and the real thing in itself once more escapes through the sieve.

In fact, you will have a good deal of intellectual entertainment if you trace out and compare the efforts of learned men to define these things, and if you read the scientific journals attentively you will occasionally see the doctors

pulling one another around by the ears over the definitions of these subjects. In short, a good general rule to bear in mind is that whenever you find anything defined as that which does so and so, you may safely conclude that the "that which" is something which respectively but firmly declines to be pinned and labelled.

On the other hand, you must not suppose that, barring the difficulty of telling what it is except by talking of what it does, there is anything incomprehensible about energy. The amount of work done, or of effect produced, gives a fair measure of the energy expended. If you think of energy as the cause of all physical, chemical, electrical or other forms of activity, you will have a workaday conception of it. Science supposes that the universe contains a certain sum of energy, which cannot be increased or diminished unless something outside of, or superior to, the universe should interfere. That something would necessarily be a supernatural power, capable of making or changing nature at its will—in a word, GOD.

There are people who think that energy is God. I have never cared to try to believe that. But let us descend again to the level of science and take up your question in another way. Heat has been defined as a form of energy, but it is, rather, an effect of energy. Heat consists in a vibratory motion of the molecules of a substance. This motion can be transferred from one substance to another. A hot iron will set a piece of wood on fire. The burning of the wood is the result of violent vibration of its molecules, which are thus thrown out of cohesion, and, according to their nature, shape themselves anew, some into ashes, some into smoke, and some into gas, or vapor.

The flame is the result of additional molecular vibration, disintegrating carbon and other chemical elements set free from the wood and turning them into the gaseous condition, or rendering those that are already gaseous luminous, or light-giving. Energy, then, may be said to create heat, but heat cannot create energy; it can only hand it along, or call it into operation.

Energy is the most protean thing

imaginable. It has endless forms and guises. When the temperature becomes great enough the "thermal energy," or that which produces heat, changes into "light energy," or that which produces luminosity. There may be light without perceptible heat, as in the firefly's lantern, or in phosphorescence, but it is always energy that creates it.

If energy were not so changeable in its forms the world could not exist as we know it, and we could not live. The food that we eat is full of energy which is transformed into the vital forces. Streams of energy are continually entering and leaving our bodies. Nothing of it is ever lost. Change is ceaseless and universal, but in the sum total there is neither loss nor gain.

The books usually speak of energy in two forms—potential energy and kinetic energy. By potential energy is meant energy not in motion, or not doing work. Kinetic energy is energy in motion, or doing work. If you suspend a stone by a string from the ceiling, the stone possesses potential energy in proportion to its weight and the distance from the floor.

If you cut the string, the energy in the stone at once changes to the kinetic form as the stone falls. But a hot body also contains kinetic energy, because of the vibration of its molecules, and this form of kinetic energy may be derived from the other by causing the moving body to strike another body, thereby arresting its

motion as a whole. Then the energy that kept the body moving will give rise to energy acting upon the molecules by setting them into the vibratory movement called heat.

The New Parasols

Parasols and hats are to be considered together this year, so the fashion experts tell us, particularly sport hats and the parasols to be carried when they are worn. The first lot of these combinations is now being shown and the effect is really pretty. The hats, many of them, are made of those rough crepe-like silks with stripes, or rather large, roundish figures in contrasting colors. One of the parasols is made of a lovely medium blue and white silk. The stripes are about three inches wide, the white solid, but the blue divided up into narrower blue and white stripes. In addition, there are occasional irregular discs of darker blue and white with a touch of red. The stripes go around the parasol, but across the brim of the hat that is made of the same silk. Several parasols are covered with Persian silks with various predominating colors. These Persian silks are extremely popular for sport hats, particularly when combined with a plain color.

Then there are the silks with bunches of flowers scattered over rose and mustard-yellow and other plain grounds. These make attractive parasols. So do those silks familiarly known as Dresden, with the dainty blue and pink and yellow flowers on a white ground. These parasols have four or five narrow ruffles, about an inch or so wide, of the predominating color of the flowers, blue or pink or yellow or lavender, forming a border around the parasol. The little ruffles are sometimes hemmed, sometimes finished off with a narrow fringe. One smart parasol is based on white taffeta as a foundation, with a wide band around it of a flowered silk—big pink roses forming the design—divided off from the white with inch-wide bands of black velvet. This makes one think of those fascinating, shimmering effects of the Watteau period. Other parasols of flowered silks with a white ground are finished off with a broad band made up of lavender, green and white stripes. Plain silks, too, are used for the new parasols, many of them being composed entirely of ruffles two inches wide or so, finished off with a rolled hem on the right side. These come in many lovely shades, lavender and rose appearing to be favorites.

Others are made of that rough, crepe-like silk, with a natural ponce-colored ground and a border of conventional design in a combination of several vivid colors. The hats are made of the same silk with the colored stripe used hat-band effect. One of the smartest of all is of white taffeta and black velvet in alternate two and a half or three-inch stripes.

The handles are mostly of white wood in natural finish, some carved a little at the end. A few have colored handles, enameled to match the prevailing tone of the silk. Nearly all are finished with ribbon or silk loops, so that the parasol may be carried on the arm when not in use.

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Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZHERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.
Paid-up Capital\$ 300,000.00
Reserves\$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

CapitalFr. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1855.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital SubscribedYen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up30,000,000
Reserve Fund20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lioyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
50 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
35 Bishopsgate, E. C.
Capital paid-up...U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits\$3,811,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA, BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business. Issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:
Banjarmasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tingri, Dejember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WENBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum. For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum. For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised CapitalH.\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up CapitalH.\$1,371,500
Reserve FundH.\$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
UKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital1,125,000
Paid-up Capital562,500
Reserve Fund550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9763

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

6551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
ReservesYen 1,470,000
DepositsYen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO
Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRI

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday & Sunday, 6th, 7th and 8th April.

"THE BROKEN COIN"
13th and 14th Episodes

"WAR"
"THE DELUGE"

These two Episodes, as their titles imply, are the most thrilling and exciting chapters yet presented.

Also Showing Two Splendid Comedies
"Mike and Meyer Children Elope"
"A Ready-Made Family"

Dress Circle Seats 30 Cents.
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday.

Shipping Items

The C.N. ss Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. ss. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. ss. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. ss. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. ss. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. ss. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. ss. Poonen left Weichow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. ss. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. ss. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. ss. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. ss. Koonshin left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dalny on Wednesday at 12 noon.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line ss. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, about 8 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived
Per I.C. ss. Sulwo from Hankow:—Mr. W. Martinson, and Mr. Whitehead.

Passengers Departed
Per C.M. ss. Kiangkwan for Ningpo:—Messrs. A. J. Waller, D. Mennie, Padkin, Murch, C. H. Kragh, A. J. Berthelot, H. Alver, A. Gall, C. Butler, W. S. Watson and E. Luthy.

Per M.M. ss. Atlantique for Marseilles:—Dr. Baussat, Rossi, Messrs. R. E. Noc, Sept, L. Caselle, and J. G. Rolland. For Port Said:—Mr. and Mrs. Portal. For Djibouti:—Mr. Christian Poudade. For Saigon:—Messrs. A. M. A. Noc, and B. Milho. For Haiphong:—Messrs. Chassagnoux, Schlaudecker, Caffarena, and S. L. Jarland. Mrs. J. Geney and Miss R. Geney. For Hongkong:—Messrs. G. P. Goubault, J. M. de Senna, and N. G. Karanjia. Rev. A. Flachere, Rev. Pere P. L. Clavieres, Rev. Pere B. Laroche, and Mr. Li Tong-zeng.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers and mails to the C.M. ss. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. ss. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. ss. Otowa Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 10 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. ss. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. ss. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 9 a.m.

TOMORROW
The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. ss. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report
4.—The northern depression makes away across Hokkaido. New center over N.W. China. Variable breezes along the coast. Weather fine and exceptionally hot.

5.—Fair weather, at Shanghai. Pressure still decreasing. High haze. S.S.E. breezes.

Thursday, April 5, 1917.
WEATHER. 4 a.m. 9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig. mm 754.72 759.66
" " inches 29.4 29.92
Variation mm. for 24 h. -0.13 -110
Variation mm. for 12 h. -0.67 -46.1
Direction N.E. S.E.
Wind 17 19
Kilom per hour 10.6 11.8
Miles 11.6 13.4
Temperature: Cn .. 5.29 67.9
Fahr .. 84 85
Humidity: cc 1 3
Sea-b. city 5-10 1 3
Rainfall mm. - -
State of sky .. - -

Vessels To Arrive

Sailed *Due
From New York
Hattie Luckenbach Jan. 20 Apr. 30
From San Francisco, etc.
ChinaApr. 14
ColombiaMar. 10 Apr. 7
Korea MaruMay 1
Persia MaruApr. 19
From Tacoma
Panama MaruApr. 29
From Seattle
Yokohama Maru.....Mar., 30 Apr. 25

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

GOOD FRIDAY
NO PERFORMANCE TONIGHT, April 6th.
Programme for April 7th and 8th.

"AMBITION"

Pathe-color Photo-play. Showing how an ambitious young man, when rising in life, neglected his wife and child for a woman of higher standing.

IN TWO PARTS
Featuring Ruth Roland.
Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting latest events of interest.

"UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT"

L-Ko Comedy, in Two Parts
"The Chasers" "His Neighbor's Pants"
Amusing comedies.
MATINEE, Saturday, at 5 p.m.
MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
The 17th and 18th Episodes of
"THE IRON CLAW"
will be screened at each Matinee

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 18	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
19	5.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
28	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
May 1	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 7	3.0	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo-maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Haknai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	E. V. P.
14	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	..	Yokohama, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
21	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 15	2.30	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	10.00	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 6	10.00	Swatow	Hobow	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghai	Br.	B. & S.
6	5.00	Hongkong	Onia	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
6	5.00	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangshai	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
7	1.30	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
7	D.L.	Swatow	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Pooohi	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
8	4.00	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
8	11.00	Amoy	Tanai	Br.	B. & S.
8	11.00	Hongkong and Canton	Amoy	Br.	B. & S.
10	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
19	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 6	10.00	Tientsin and Dainy	Kobomaru	Jap.	S. M. R.
6	5.00	Wingao	Ishin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
6	11.00	Tientsin & Dainy	Otowa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
6	10.00	Tientsin & Dainy	Koboku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
8	1.30	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Jap.	B. & S.
8	5.00	Tientsin	Ootamaru	Jap.	S. M. R.
8	11.00	Chefoo & Antong	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
8	11.00	Chefoo & Newchwang	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
10	noon	Dainy	Sakafumaru	Jap.	S. M. R.
10	3.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shenching	Jap.	B. & S.
15	5.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	E. V. P.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 6	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Tachin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
9	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
9	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	M.N.	do	Tackwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
11	M.N.	do	Wohang	Br.	B. & S.
11	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
13	M.N.	do	Tatow maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 5	Ningpo	Kiangteen	3012	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KY VV
5	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	OW
5	do	Fulisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	MRKW
5	do	Otowa maru	1276	Jap.	N. Y. K.	OSK
5	Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
5	Hankow	Sakafumaru	2808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
5	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
5	Hankow	Luanyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 5	Swatow	Wuhu	1227	Br.	B. & S.
5	Hankow etc.	Luenbi	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	San Francisco	Shinpo maru	2200	Jap.	A. T. Co.
5	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	Tacoma	Mexico maru	6061	Jap.	O. S. K.
5	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	Hankow etc.	Kiangsu	406	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.
5	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
5	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
5	Ningpo	Kiangteen	3012	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenza	3789	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Apr 4	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Apr 4	Hongkong	Bohemian	4282	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Apr 4	Hongkong	China	3808	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Apr 4	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3808	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	US
Apr 4	Swatow	Hobow	801	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Apr 4	Tientsin	Ishin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Apr 4	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Apr 4	Tientsin	Kiangtse	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 4	Chowwangtiao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 16	Hankow	Meidab	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 16	Hankow	Meloe	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 15	Ningpo	Melloo	406	Am.	S. O. L.	SCOW
July 30	Tientsin	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Cruise	Store Nordiske	594	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Apr 2	Hankow	Tachin maru	1828	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Apr 2	Amoy	Taishan	1612	Chl.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Apr 4	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 4	Poyang	Yosang	1223	Br.	B. & S.	SHW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday April 6 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Suwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Seller, will leave on Friday, the 6th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Luanyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 6th inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from Pootung O.S.K. Wharf on Saturday, April 7 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, April 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Captain Gray, will leave on Tuesday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hoihow, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on Friday, April 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 6th Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwangshai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tamsui, Capt. J. A. McCall, will leave on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Anhui, Captain Esdy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, April 8, at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and HONGKONG.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's str. Colombia, Captain R. Drennan, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central Wharf, Broadway and Dixwell Road on Sunday, April 8th at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply at Company's Office 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building). Tel. No. 5056.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Captain K. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's Yantapoo wharf on 6th inst., at 10 a.m. The team-launch conveying

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Nankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chennan, Yingchow, Sun-kiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shongking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fenchow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Apr. 8	Apr. 28
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	May 5	May 24
S.S. "ECUADOR"	June 2	June 23

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to
B. C. HAILE
Special representative.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Bryan
PAOR	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samara	Am g-b.	248	6	29	Timberlake
SP	Feb. 13	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	326	6	36	Clarke
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de La Grosse and Decadee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Tobu, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha 9 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Otowa Maru, Capt. K. Nomura, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on 6th inst., at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha's Office at 10 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ningpo, Capt. W. J. Freer, will leave on Sunday, April 8, at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chihli, Capt. R. H. Lloyd, will leave on Sunday, April 8, at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 11.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SHORTEST ROUTE TO

ST. PAUL—CHICAGO—TORONTO.

MONTREAL and NEW YORK

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN
11

Business and Official Notices



Early Bird Specials!

Lingerie
Underwear
Hosiery
Child's Washing
Suits and Dresses
Price Millinery

at
CANTOROVITCH'S SALE
103 Broadway

The Bandman Co.

have kindly consented to give an entertainment in aid of the

British Women's Work Association

at the

Country Club

on the afternoon of Thursday, April 12th

Further particulars will be announced later

The Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

A Confirmatory Meeting of Members will be held at the Offices of the Association on Wednesday, 11th instant, at 4 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. A. Martinho Marques,
Hon. Secretary.
April 6, 1917.

LOST

LOST. Native order No. 3392, value Tls. 400, issued by Hung Hsiang Chuang (鴻祥莊) and due on the Chinese 19th inst. (April 4, 1917), has been lost. The Chinese and Foreign public are hereby warned not to accept same, as it has been declared null and void.

KOO TSU LIANG.
顧子良

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES.

7th and 9th April, 1917.

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. each day.

Special Trains:—12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 2.00 p.m.

Entrance Tickets:—\$1.00 each day.

Race Tiffins:—Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

S/S "SANNOMARU"

The s.s. "Sanno Maru" is now discharging her cargo at the Chang Kah Pang Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their B/s for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of the goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within 10 days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf and go-downs to be borne by the consignees of the cargo. Examination of damaged goods will take place at the wharf on April 7th at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Time Charterers,
Union Building.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith while out hunting with a dog and gun.
Killed forty-nine lions and are all but one.
You may think this is funny, but he ate them all right.
For a Gordon Gin Cocktail caused his big appetite.

GORDON GIN COCKTAIL RECIPES ON APPLICATION.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

NOTICE

THE business of Share and General Brokers, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, has been taken over by Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, No. 8 Jinkee Road.

WINGROVE & BURRETT.
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1917.

Mr. F. J. Burrett has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Shanghai, 2nd April, 1917.

Moving-Photo

DO you want to see yourself in moving-photo? Do you want to show your friends all the tricks you can do with one photo? You can have them all and carry the photo home for \$2.00 Mex. Call at
Chung Hwa Photographic Co.
377 Nanking Road.

A Great Human Oddity!

A HINDU by religion, named Jaganatham, height 20 inches, born without hands and feet, aged 35 years. Can speak and write fluently many foreign languages, such as English, French, Tamil, Hindustani, Malay, Chinese and Japanese. Recently arrived from Madras. May be seen at
THE NEW WORLD,
Corner of Thibet and Bubbling Well Roads.
Commencing 6th April, From noon onwards.

The North Szechuen Road SKATING RINK

The closing of the season
Grand Masquerade Carnival
will take place on
Saturday, April 7th, 1917.

Skating from 9 p.m. to 12 p.m.
Dancing from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m.

ADMISSION
Adults \$1.00
Children & Spectators 0.60

Prizes will be given for Fancy Dresses (Gentlemen and Ladies); Original Costumes; (Gentlemen and Ladies); Fast Skating, Etc.

Formerly the Shanghai Skating Rink.

When you think of an Article which is manufactured 2000 miles distant from Shanghai, in the far interior of China, in Szechuen Province, manufactured of Crepe de Chine, in Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Think of

The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: \$4.25
Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Lee & Sons Est. 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE

COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM

Foreign and Native Eggs for sale. Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

PRICES

Foreign Eggs for setting	\$2.75 for 12
Foreign Eggs for table	1.00 for 35
Native Eggs, first-grade	1.00 for 60
Native Eggs, second-grade	1.00 for 70

Chung Hain Road (just opposite the S. N. Railway station)
(近寶山路在中興路口)

BETTER VALUE

is the plain and simple explanation of the popularity of Hill's Bazaar.

1800 people

have visited the Bazaar already, to take advantage of the unprecedented bargains. Surely no better proof is needed to show us that our efforts are appreciated.

Avail yourself of this rare opportunity of obtaining perfectly new goods at pre-war prices.

HILL'S BAZAAR
119 Szechuen Road.
(Opposite Chinese Post Office.)

Drink Sparklis' Pure Aerated Waters

sterilized by the latest process

THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

Sweet waters 75 cts. per doz. Soda, pints 50 cts. per doz.

Manufactured by
THE SPARKLIS AERATED WATER FACTORY, LTD.
No. 76 North Szechuen Road. Tel. North 255

LYCEUM THEATRE

For a Short Season Only. MA RICE E. BANDMAN, Presents

The New Bandman Opera Co.

in the following latest London Successes

Friday, April 6th NO PERFORMANCE	Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10th & 11th For The First Time In Shanghai The Great Daly's Theatre Success "THE HAPPY DAY"
Saturday, April 7th The World's Popular Musical Comedy "THE MERRY WIDOW"	Thursday, April 12th The Successful American Musical Come d MR. MANHATTAN
Monday, April 9th Easter Monday Performance "The Bing Boys Are Here"	Friday, April 13th The Popular Musical Comedy "HIGH JINKS"

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

Prices of Admission \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00.

The plans of the remaining performances now open at Montre's.

MIKASA & COMPANY

JAPANESE SILK STORE

have removed to the more commodious premises at No. 43a Bubbling Well Road (Arts & Crafts Building), where they are showing a new and well-assorted line of all kinds of Silk Goods.

FOR SALE

A Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS

of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre
(opposite French Fire Station) Tel. West 412

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GEORGE WILKINS, Deceased.

Case No. 575
Special Proceeding No. 214
(Administration)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of George Wilkins, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Dr. Hua Chuen-mei, at 127 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China, Administrator with the Will Annexed on or before the sixth day of October, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same to said Administrator with the Will Annexed.

DR. HUA CHUEN-MEI,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
Administrator cum testamento annexo.
127 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Dated at Shanghai, China,
April 6, 1917.

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 26th April, 1917, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th April to the 26th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1917.

Memorial Service

ON Sunday, the 26th of March (8th of April) at 11 a.m. a Memorial Service will be held in the Orthodox Church, in memory of all who fell gloriously in the struggle for liberty, and thanks to whose efforts a new era is dawning on the new free and democratic Russia. All members of the Russian Community are invited to attend.

On Saturday, March 25th (April 7th) at 5 p.m. a meeting will be held at the Russian Consulate to discuss and arrange for further action in connection with the Memorial Service.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE MCBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1917.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

13371

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens (Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bath-room and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

13372

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select. Terms: Monthly and very moderate. Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184 THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

A MOST comfortable home offered to married couple and two bachelors. Tennis, garage, good table. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

13373 A 10

TO LET, furnished attic room with board, neutral family, Central district. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

13324 A 8

\$80. Nice, small room (with bathroom) and board. Location central, with good view. Cool. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

13281 A 7

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

13294 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

ITALIAN lessons wanted by Britisher. Italian lady teacher preferred. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

13360 A 6

EXPERIENCED Mandarin teacher has spare time for more pupils after 5 p.m. Apply to Mr. Hsia, I-831 North Soochow Road.

13346 A 6

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished flat, without board, by British couple with 2 children. Hongkew district preferred. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

13377 A 10

WANTED by three bachelors, furnished rooms, with board, in Hongkew or Wayside district. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

13347 A 6

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to hire, for three or four months, victoria and pony (or horse), rubber tyres. Inclusive monthly rate. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

13345 A 6

Exchange and Mart

KULING BUNGALOW: For sale, immediate possession, small bungalow, with furnishings, on five mow of land. Beautiful situation, spring water supply. Price moderate. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

13341 A 4

FOR SALE: one used Ford touring car with self-starter; two Studebaker touring cars; one Studebaker Landulette: all in excellent condition. For particulars, apply to Markt & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd. Phone 322.

13275 A 6

SITUATIONS WANTED

IF you want a good Japanese servant, apply to Iwaya, No. C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

YOUNG European lady (Ally) desires position as governess in out-port. Knows music. Apply to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.

13359 A 7

EXPERIENCED stenographer and typist (American) desires position in American firm. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

13342 A 5

STENOGRAPHY: American woman, experienced, open for engagement, morning or afternoon. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

13342 A 5

A YOUNG lady, with previous experience of office work, and a fair stenographer, seeks position in an office. Speaks Russian, French and German fluently. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

13340 A 4

YOUNG MAN seeks position; has five years' office experience. Fast typist. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

13374 A 7

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

HOUSES TO LET

AVENUE JOFFRE, 277B, 277E now vacant; small houses near French Park. Tilley and Limby, 39 Szechuen Road.

13361 A 7

CHINA Realty Company, Limited: To let, No. 114 Bubbling Well Road, from May 1st, four rooms, small garden. Rent Tls. 85 per month.

13339

TO LET, 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large halls, four bedrooms, built-in closets, three bathrooms, modern fittings, tennis court, April 1. Raven Trust.

13295

BROADWAY TERRACE, 4- roomed houses to let in Broadway. Apply to 10 Yangtsepo Road.

13271 A 6

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist, who could assist in general office work. Must have a thorough knowledge of English, and be able to furnish a guarantee. Very good wages. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

13367 A 12

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, experienced in stenography and typing and office work. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

13376 A 6

WANTED, a young native Chinese, who has just left school, with good hand-writing, as learner. Please apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

13345 A 6